HELP WANTED—MALES.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AGENTS WANTED.

PARTNERS WANTED.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BOARD WANTED.

MACHINERY.

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE.

LOST AND FOUND.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

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The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. 23. CHICAGO, SATURDAY, APRIL 2, 1870. NUMBER 276.

THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE.

As our advertising columns at this season are excessively crowded, advertisers will oblige us, and aid their own purposes, by handing in advertisements for THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE as early as possible, that all may be carefully classified under their appropriate heads. As usual, we shall issue with that paper a SUPPLEMENT, giving twenty additional columns of entertaining and instructive reading matter, original and selected.

WASHINGTON.

Public Debt Statement for April.

Decrease During the Past Month, $5,766,349.43.

The Supreme Court Decides to Reconsider the Legal Tender Decision.

The Tariff Bill Considered in the House in Detail.

Bill Introduced to Enforce the Provisions of the Fifteenth Amendment.

General Ames Admitted to a Seat in the Senate.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE FIGHT ON THE TARIFF BILL.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—There are two new moves in the tariff fight, one of which, at least, promises to go a good way in making things lively. Certain gentlemen from Alabama came up here some time ago to see what could be done for cotton. They began by asking that machinery for spinning mills be admitted free of duty for one year. Failing to get this concession, they set at work organizing the Southern members of the House against the Tariff bill. The Ways and Means Committee reconsidered the questions involved, and have now voted to put all cotton machinery on the free list. This at once raises a muss among New England members, who claim that it will be a bad thing for the machine-shops of that section to admit machinery free, while the duties on iron and steel remain at present rates, or fixed as in the new bill. The second move in the contest comes from New Jersey. Senator Cattell has received papers, signed by some 8,000 citizens of his State, setting forth that the suggestions made by Commissioner Wells, as to the cost of manufacturing pig iron, are not true, and calling on Congress to appoint a commission to investigate the matter. These papers he will present next Monday, but no one can yet tell what that body will do with them. Wells' friends are anxious to have the investigation made.

THE LEGAL TENDER DECISION TO BE RECONSIDERED.

The sensation of the day here is the action of the Supreme Court on the legal tender question. There are two cases on the docket involving the constitutionality of the act of 1862, but the matter having been so much argued, the court some time ago ordered that no more arguments would be heard, the understanding being that when these cases were reached they would be decided on the principles laid down in the decision recently made. The Attorney General yesterday asked the court to reconsider this order and allow argument on these two pending cases. The Chief Justice to-day announced that the motion was granted, and Monday, the 11th inst., was set for a hearing. This is not technically a reopener of the legal tender question, but it practically amounts to that, because if the full court was satisfied with the recent decision there would be no occasion for hearing further arguments. It is given out that Miller, Davis, Swayne, Strong, and Bradley voted for the Attorney General's motion, and Chase, Nelson, Clifford, and Field against it. Pretty much everybody seems to believe that Chase's decision is to be reversed, and the constitutionality of the act in question fully affirmed, and it is conceded on all hands that what is done should be done quickly.

CONNECTICUT POLITICS.

Quite a number of letters from Republicans in Connecticut have been received here in the last two or three days, the substance of what their writers say is that the election is simply for State officers; that there has not been so much interest as usual in the canvass; that the Democrats have not pushed things with much vigor; that, during the last fortnight, the Republicans have done a great deal of hard work in a quiet manner; that they are a little disappointed at not getting the Fifteenth Amendment in time for the colored men to vote, but are closing the canvass with confidence in the re-election, next week, of Governor Jewell.

THE TARIFF BILL.

The House, after allowing forty-three speeches to be delivered, has finally got to work on the Tariff bill. General Schenck asked another day for speech-making, on things generally, but Mr. Dawes joined issue with him and said there had been talk enough, and announced that he would hereafter do what he could to keep the House at work. He was sustained, and hereafter the buncombe men must confine themselves to the evening. No progress, whatever, was made with the bill to-day, about one hour being spent on the item of tea without reaching a conclusion.

THE DARIEN SHIP CANAL TREATY

was laid before the Senate to-day. It was a very long document. The essential points have recently been given in letters from Panama. It is not likely that there will be any action on it at present. Ratification may take place any time within eighteen months. The President says the San Domingo and Darien treaties are parts of our policy, and we cannot get the full benefit of the ship canal unless we take San Domingo.

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS.

The Committee on Elections of the last Congress, through Mr. Dawes, brought in a bill fixing the Tuesday after the first Monday in November as the day on which Representatives in Congress shall be elected in all the States. It was not possible to get it through that Congress, and General Schurz has now brought it into the Senate, and, before the end of the session, will try hard to secure its passage.

SENATOR AMES.

The long struggle in the Senate over the right of General Ames to a seat from Mississippi was settled in his favor, and he is now the colleague of Revels. The Republicans who voted that they did not think him a resident of the State at the time of his election, were Carpenter, Conkling, Schurz, and Edmunds.

MAYOR BOWEN'S FIX.

Mayor Bowen has requested the President to interfere in behalf of his City Hall ring. Bowen wants all the Republicans in government employ instructed to support him in his contest for a renomination, and all turned out who refuse to at least keep still. The President very decidedly refused to interfere. To-day, Bowen's man Friday took a delegation up to see the President and fortify Bowen in his demand. The success of these impudent impositions upon Grant was not of a flattering character. To-night the same set had planned a serenade for him, but a heavy rain secured a little peace at the White House.

THE CUBAN QUESTION.

The House Foreign Affairs Committee has further considered the Cuban question. General Banks, for the majority, at first intended to accompany his Neutrality bill with a long report, in which case Judge Orth, for the minority, would also have submitted a report. This morning, they, however, agreed that neither of them should make a formal report, but that each might present his views in a speech when the matter comes before the House early in May. The minority further agreed to adopt the Senate bill as their measure. The majority will stand by the Banks modified bill, which directs the President to maintain strict impartiality between Spain and Cuba, while the minority take the bill reported by Senator Morton, which prohibits any foreign government from fitting out expeditions in this country against colonies or provinces in our neighborhood.

RAILROAD MUDDLE.

There is an excited muss here about the Washington & Alexandria Railroad. The Shoemaker Company, so called, has been in possession some time, but the Judge of the court at Alexandria yesterday granted a mandamus putting it in possession of what is called the French Company. The formal transfer took place this morning. The Sheriff made the necessary papers to the French Directors standing on the track, and then took a handful of earth and handed it to one of them. That is the way railroads are transferred down in this section of the country. The result of the transfer is two-fold—, no trains to day, and much hard swearing by the would-be passengers.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The following is the public debt statement for April:

Debt bearing coin interest	$2,107,942,100.00
Interest	43,753,504.95
Debt bearing currency interest	59,565,000.00
Interest	483,959.45
Debt on which interest ceases	3,914,836.64
Interest	519,908.68
Debt bearing no interest	434,596,900.00
Total debt	$2,606,947,437.95
Total interest	44,730,373.08
Total debt and interest	$2,650,677,910.33
Amount in the Treasury:	
Coin	$105,413,745.08
Currency	7,472,739.65
Sinking fund bonds and accrued interest	30,047,642.00
Special fund bonds and accrued interest	75,181,665.86
Total	$218,115,782.59
Debt, less amount in Treasury	$2,432,562,127.74
Decrease during the month	5,766,349.43
Decrease since March 1, 1869	88,075,398.00
Bonds issued to Pacific Railroad Companies:	
Amount outstanding	64,457,320.00
Interest accrued and not yet paid	959,837.80
Interest paid by United States	6,851,664.96
Interest paid by transportation of mails	2,036,571.00
Balance of interest paid by United States	4,857,093.92

THE LEGAL TENDER DECISION.

The Supreme Court has decided to reopen the argument on the legal tender case on the second Monday in April.

SOUTHERN MILITARY DISTRICTS.

By order of the President, the Fifth Military District has ceased to exist, and Texas is created a separate department, General Reynolds commanding. The Department of Louisiana is broken up, and Louisiana added to the Department of Texas, while Arkansas is added to the Department of the Missouri. The new Department of Texas is to form a part of the Military Division of the South.

THE TARIFF BILL—AMENDMENTS.

The Committee of Ways and Means has agreed to amend the Tariff bill on sugars so that it will read: "On all raw or Muscovado sugar, and on sugar not above No. 12, Dutch standard in color, 2½ cents per pound." Also, to admit, free of duty, machinery used exclusively for spinning [illegible] for 10,000 [illegible] in any one [illegible].

MISCELLANEOUS.

[illegible] were sent in to-day: [illegible] United States Marshal for Utah; [illegible], Postmaster at Lebanon, Pa.; F. W. Oakley, Postmaster at Beloit, Wis.; Mary J. Frey, Postmistress at Columbia, Pa.

TURKISH CARPET FOR THE WHITE HOUSE.

The Turkish Minister to-day announced to the President that the Sultan is having manufactured a large carpet of one piece for the East Room of the White House.

THE FLORIDA CASE IN THE SUPREME COURT.

The argument on the motion to dismiss the writ of error in the case of the Lieutenant Governorship, for want of jurisdiction, was concluded to-day in the Supreme Court.

PORTER ON A QUESTION OF NAVAL RANK.

Admiral Porter was in consultation with the House Committee on Naval Affairs, to-day, relative to the bill for the reorganization of the navy, and the settlement of the line-and-staff question. The Committee examined the Admiral upon the propriety of abolishing the rank of Executive Officer, and assigning his duties to the Captains. The Admiral informed them that the proprietor of a large establishment might as well dispense with his foreman, as for the navy to abolish the rank of Executive Officer. He is the foreman of his shop, and is absolutely necessary. The committee is making slow progress with the bill.

SAN DOMINGO—ARRIVAL OF AN EMISSARY FROM BAEZ.

A special messenger has arrived here from San Domingo as the representative of President Baez. He comes to confer with the President and Senators relative to the ratification of the treaty, and brings some additional facts about the vote of the people in favor of ratification. He says that since there was a prospect of the ratification of the treaty, civil strife on the island has decreased, and he asserts that with annexation to the United States all revolutionary movements will cease. He had interviews with the President and several Senators to-day.

THE INCOME TAX.

The pressure upon members by their constituents in favor of abolishing the income tax has become so great that a number of them called upon the President and Secretary of the Treasury to confer with them about it. The President seemed to think that the revenue could get along without it, but Mr. Boutwell is inflexible in his opposition to any change at present.

THE PRESIDENT SERENADED.

The President was serenaded to-night by the Republican Association in honor of his message to Congress announcing the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment, and responded to some remarks from Colonel Forney, as follows:

"I can assure those present that no consummation since the close of the war affords me so much pleasure as the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment to the constitution by three-fourths of the States of the Union. I have felt the greatest anxiety, ever since I was called to this house, to know that this was to be secured. It looked like the realization of the Declaration of Independence. [Applause.] I cannot say nearly as much on this subject as I would like to, not being accustomed to speaking, but I thank you for your presence this evening."

When the applause subsided, Vice President Colfax was called for, and made a short address, assuring those present that his heart was with them in gratitude for the proclamation, which has declared to the people of the republic and the world the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment.

Leaving the Executive Mansion, the party proceeded to Senator Sumner's residence. That gentleman was vociferously cheered, and made a speech.

General Fremont, Secretaries Fish and Boutwell, Senator Revels, General Butler, Mayor Bowen, and others, were also serenaded.

SAN DOMINGO.

J. C. Soley, of the United States Navy, attached to Admiral Poor's staff, arrived to-day with despatches from San Domingo, accompanied by Mr. Cohn, Commissioner for the exchange of the ratification of the treaty. The latter says the vote in favor of annexation was conducted in the most peaceable way all over the country, and in the agricultural districts was almost unanimous for annexation, the people only wishing for tranquillity and security, in order that they may devote themselves to industry. The question of annexation to Spain, which was discussed during two years, was carried by only 4,000 votes. Cabral's election, in [illegible], was effected through universal suffrage, by a majority of [illegible] votes; but the vote in favor of annexation to the United States, which was taken in less than a fortnight, without any kind of interference on the part of the government or presence of a single soldier was decided by a majority of more than 16,000, with an opposition of only 2 per cent. Everything was quiet when the commission left San Domingo, and the merchants were awaiting anxiously the decision of the United States. Not only San Domingo, but the surrounding West India Islands consider annexation necessary to the salvation and as a means to their future welfare.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

SENATE.

PETITION FOR A SEAT.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The petition of B. Hart, of Florida, claiming that the election of Senator Gilbert was illegal, representing that he (Hart) was subsequently legally chosen, and asking for a seat, was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

EXPLANATION.

Mr. POMEROY made a personal explanation to the effect that the $25,000 appropriated under Lincoln's administration for colonization purposes under his superintendence had been accounted for with the Secretary of the Interior, and never sent to the Treasury Department. Hence arose the misapprehension of the Secretary of the Treasury that the account had not been settled.

THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

Mr. MORTON introduced the following as a substitute for a former bill:

Be it enacted, &c., That if any person shall prevent, hinder, control or intimidate, or shall attempt to prevent, hinder, control or intimidate any person from exercising, or in exercising, the right of suffrage to whom the right of suffrage is secured or guaranteed by the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, by means of bribery or threats of depriving such person of employment or occupation, or of ejecting such person from a rented house, lands, or other property, or by threats of refusing to renew the lease, or contract for labor, or by threats of violence to himself or family, such person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be imprisoned not less than sixty days nor more than six months, and fined in any sum not less than $500 nor more than $1,000.

SEC. 2. That if any person shall hinder, delay, prevent, or obstruct, or attempt to hinder, delay, prevent, or obstruct, any person from voting at any Presidential, Congressional, State, county, town, or municipal election, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude; or shall, acting in the capacity of a State, county, township, municipal, Territorial, or district officer, fail, refuse, or neglect, to perform any official act with intent to prevent, hinder, or delay, any persons as aforesaid from voting at any election as aforesaid, such person shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be imprisoned not less than sixty days nor more than six months and fined any sum not less than $500 nor more than $1,000.

SEC. 3. That Circuit and District Courts of the United States shall have jurisdiction over offences created by this act.

BOUNDARIES OF LAND DISTRICTS.

Mr. THAYER introduced a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to change and re-establish the boundaries of land districts, when, in his opinion, the public interests will be subserved thereby.

THE ONEIDA DISASTER.

Mr. MORTON gave notice that on Monday he would move to take from the table the resolution in regard to the Oneida disaster.

GENERAL AMES' CASE.

At 11 o'clock, the regular order, the case of General Ames, was proceeded with, and the discussion continued by Messrs. BAYARD, EDMUNDS, and TRUMBULL against, and Mr. SHERMAN in favor of the admission of Ames to a seat. Mr. Sherman during the debate disclaimed being governed by partisan considerations.

The discussion was continued by Messrs. SUMNER, CARPENTER, DAVIS, EDMUNDS, and CONKLING. Finally, Mr. SUMNER moved to amend the report of the Judiciary Committee by striking out "not," so as to make it read "that Adelbert Ames is eligible to a seat in the Senate of the United States, to which he has been appointed."

The motion was agreed to—yeas, 40; nays, 12—as follows:

YEAS.

Abbott,
Brownlow,
Cameron,
Cattell,
Chandler,
Cole,
Corbett,
Cragin,
Drake,
Fenton,
Flanagan,
Gilbert,
Hamilton (Texas),
Hamlin,
Harris,
Howard,
Howe,
Howell,
McDonald,
Morrill (Me.),
Morrill (Vt.),
Nye,
Osborne,
Patterson,
Pomeroy,
Pool,
Ramsey,
Revels,
Rice,
Ross,
Scott,
Sherman,
Spencer,
Stewart,
Sumner,
Thayer,
Tipton,
Warner,
Williams,
Wilson.

NAYS.

Bayard,
Carpenter,
Casserly,
Conkling,
Davis,
Edmunds,
McCreery,
Norton,
Pratt,
Schurz,
Trumbull,
Vickers.

The report of the committee as thus amended was then adopted.

Messrs. Stockton, Thurman, Hamilton, of Maryland, and Johnson, who were opposed to the motion, announced they had paired with Morton, Sawyer, Boreman, and Lewis, respectively.

Mr. Ames presented himself and took the usual oath of office.

Mr. DRAKE submitted a resolution which was adopted, dating the compensation of the Mississippi and Texas Senators from the date of the approval of the acts of Congress declaring those States entitled to representation.

After a brief executive session, the Senate at 5:15 adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

RECIPROCAL TREATY WITH CANADA.

Mr. BENNETT introduced a joint resolution directing inquiry, by the Secretary of the Treasury, into the subject of more advantageous commercial relations with the British Provinces of North America. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

THE TARIFF BILL.

Several private bills having been disposed of, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the Tariff bill, an hour being allowed for general debate.

Mr. GARFIELD, after eulogizing the system of internal revenue, said there were now 445 iron furnaces in blast in the United States, of which nineteen were in his district. The bill proposed to reduce the duty on pig iron $2 per ton, equivalent to 22½ per cent. If the House thought that ought to be done he would not resist it, although his constituents were opposed to it. He thought it, however, rather inconsistent on the part of the Committee of Ways and Means to provide that castings in iron, such as water pipes, the cheapest kind of iron casting, not costing over one-third more than pig iron, should pay a duty of 1¾ cents per pound, equal to $39.20 in gold per ton, and he was firmly of opinion that the wisest thing which protectionists of the House could do was to reunite in a reasonable reduction of the general rates of duties on imported articles. He was the wisest man who saw the current of public [illegible] and tried to protect industry against [illegible]. He did not [illegible] lapse and sudden [illegible] temper of the times the protectionists [illegible] be compelled if they [illegible] do it of their own [illegible], to submit to a violent reduction, one which would, without much discrimination, sweep across industry in a vigorous way. He warned them that there would be a reaction which would break down the protective system, and he believed that the wisest thing his friends could do was to stand by and see that a reduction was steadily and prudently and carefully made. He warned them that there were seventy Democrats on the floor, who were nearly all avowedly free traders.

Mr. WOOD. "I do not know a single free trader as such on this side of the House."

Mr. COX rose.

Mr. GARFIELD (indicating him) "There is one."

Mr. COX. "Yes, sir."

Mr. MUNGEN. "Here is another."

Mr. WOOD. "I am in favor of a tariff for revenue, but I am not for establishing free trade, and I believe that to be the general opinion on this side of the House."

Mr. GARFIELD. In addition to that force over yonder, let me say that if you draw a line by the west side of Ohio and the north side of Arkansas, you will find nine States, every one of them Republican, some of them overwhelmingly Republican; yet, if I have correctly taken the census of the States in the House, out of the fifty-seven votes which these States cast on this floor, there are fifty-one who probably will vote for a reduction of the tariff in some shape, and, if they be not gratified by a substantial reduction, they are likely to go a good deal further toward our Democratic friends than they might otherwise go. This is a mere view of the situation. But I call the attention of the country to it as one of the forces in the case. With these forces before us, and without inculpating anybody, without saying, as some have that importers are utterly hostile to American interests, or without characterizing manufacturers as greedy cormorants, sucking the life-blood of the nation, we should look to the treasury and to the possibility of the case, and like wise men adjust ourselves to the situation and agree to come down to a suitable policy, which shall not accept either of the extreme doctrines urged on this floor.

The House then proceeded to consider the bill by sections for amendment.

On motion of Mr. SCHENCK, after discussion, the blank in the first section fixing the time when the bill shall go into effect was filled with the 1st of October, 1870.

The following clause having been reached, "On teas of all kinds 20 cents per pound,"

Mr. LOUGHRIDGE moved to amend by adding a proviso to admit, free of duty, teas when imported in American vessels, or foreign vessels entitled by reciprocal treaties to exemption from discriminating duties.

The amendment was discussed by Messrs. COX, SCHENCK, INGERSOLL, STEVENSON, BOYD, AXTELL, WARD, MUNGEN, and others, but, without action, the committee rose, and the House again took up the [illegible].

PRIVATE CALENDAR.

[illegible] and passed a bill allowing $[illegible] to [illegible] for building the dome of the Capitol, in full satisfaction for all claims on the government.

BILLS PASSED.

The business on the Speaker's table was next considered.

The Senate bill authorizing the Librarian of Congress to return to the executors of Thomas Jefferson his private papers was passed.

The Senate bill giving the consent of the United States to the erection of a bridge across the Delaware River at Philadelphia passed.

RAILROAD BILL.

The Senate bill granting lands for a railroad to Astoria and McMinnville, Oregon, was discussed without action until 4:30 p. m., when the House took a recess to the evening session for general debate on the President's annual message.

EVENING SESSION.

Five members were present, Mr. WILSON, of Minn., in the chair.

Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, spoke on the question of finances, and Mr. BENNETT, of N. Y., on the subject of making the Erie Canal a free highway.

Adjourned.

NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ARREST OF THE DEFAULTER, CALDWELL.

NEW YORK, April 1.—Caldwell, the Custom House defaulter, who has been rusticating in Canada, arrived here this evening in charge of two detectives. His trial will probably be called about April 15.

RAILROAD FARES.

Lobby agents of the New York Central Railway are confident of getting a bill through the Legislature authorizing an increase of fare to three cents a mile on all trains.

FREE TRADE DEMANDED.

The *Evening Post* has a leading editorial calling on the Republican party to go to work and rid the country of the protective tariffs, and says that since the extinction of slavery and the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment, this the great duty of Republicanism.

BRIDGE BILL.

The bill for a bridge between New York and Jersey City to facilitate the railway and other business to the West, was introduced to-day in the Legislature. It is understood that the Erie Railway Company will build a bridge if the charter can be obtained.

WALL STREET.

The money market was active this afternoon, and call loans advanced to 6@7 per cent. A prominent city bank called in $3,000,000 to-day, and this undoubtedly stimulated the demand. Gold and stocks continue quiet, with transactions about equal to yesterday.

FENIAN MOVEMENT.

Several prominent Fenians left New York last night and to-day, in the direction of Canada. Rumors of a raid upon the frontier, in the vicinity of Rouse's Point, are in circulation, but nothing is positively known about it. A quantity of rifles that were stored in a house on Varick street, have been sent away, but the occupants of the premises are ignorant of their destination.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

THE THOMAS OBSEQUIES.

NEW YORK, April 1.—The association of the Army of the Cumberland, General Rosecrans, President, and General Hooker, Vice President, met to-night. Resolutions of sorrow were adopted, and the association agreed to attend the funeral of General Thomas in a body.

JUDICIAL ELECTION.

The Republican ticket for the judicial election is said to be Wm. M. Evarts as Chief Justice, and Wm. Mason, James Emmett, Charles Andrews, Noah Davis, Jr., Henry Hogeboom for Associate Justices of the Court of Appeals.

CANAL TOLL ON IRON.

The Canal Board has resolved to fix the toll on iron, for 1870, at one mill per 1,000 pounds per mile, subject to the approval of the Legislature.

THE GERMAN DEMOCRATS.

The General Committee of German Democratic communities, claiming to represent 30,000 votes, have adopted resolutions in favor of Tweed, or the old Democracy.

DIED.

Colonel D. E. Delavan, formerly Grand Sachem of Tammany, died at Danbury, Conn., on Wednesday, aged 62.

ACQUITTED.

Wm. B. Vebiman, charged with embezzlement from the Fourth National Bank, has been acquitted, in consequence of a defect in the indictment.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

A special freight train arrived this morning, in twelve and a half days from San Francisco, with the cargo of tea of the bark Benefactress.

BIGAMY.

Colonel M. C. Murphy, a member of the State Legislature from this city, is accused of bigamy.

THE MURDERER REYNOLDS.

Reynolds' counsel, to-morrow, will move for a stay of execution, for which Friday next is the appointed day.

MARINE.

The steamers Bremen and Donau, from Europe, arrived to-day. The former brought 900,000 francs in specie.

A HUSBAND'S ANGER.

Mrs. Letitia Nesbitt and Thomas Harlem were shot in Newark, Sunday, and seriously wounded, by Joseph B. Nesbitt, the husband of the woman, who found them together in the wife's bed-chamber. Both are likely to recover. Nesbitt, who claims justification in shooting the man, but says he did not design to injure his wife, has been arrested.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, JR.

The Yacht Club gave a dinner to James Gordon Bennett, Jr., to-night. He sails Saturday for Europe.

THE SLEEPY HOLLOW MURDER.

The defence have developed the insanity plea in the trial of Buckhout, the Sleepy Hollow murderer. A verdict is expected to-day.

DISCHARGE OF NAVY YARD WORKMEN.

In consequence of the exhaustion of the appropriation of Congress for the Construction Department, 400 workmen were discharged from the Brooklyn Navy Yard last evening. This reduces the total number of employes at the yard to 1,400.

NAVAL.

Private advices indicate an early return to the United States of the flagship of Admiral Poor. The Severn, which left New York in October last, broke the bed-plate of her engines while towing the monitor Dictator, which mishap will necessitate her return north under sail for repairs. She will probably arrive here in the course of a couple of weeks.

HAYTIEN MINISTER.

Stephen Preston, Minister Plenipotentiary from the newly-elected President Saget, in Hayti, to Washington, arrived here yesterday, with his family, in the steamer City of Port au Prince, from Port au Prince.

EXAMINATION OF EMIGRANTS' BAGGAGE.

Collector Grinnell will, in a few days, take steps to reform many of the abuses which now exist in the system of examination and appraising of the luggage of emigrants arriving at Castle Garden. He has already appointed a new Superintendent of the Customs Department at that depot.

ILLINOIS.

Revenue Collections in the Eighth Congressional District—Decision Relative to the Stamping of Railroad Bonds—Land Patent Received from the Government.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, April 1.—From the records of the United States Collector's office for this (Eighth) Congressional District, I find that the collection of internal revenue during March, 1869, amounted to $58,214.60. During the month of March, 1870, the collections were $122,434.72, an increase over the same time last year of $64,220.12. This speaks well for the Collector, Hon. John T. Hopper, who has so far proved to be an active and efficient officer.

Collector Harper has been directed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to decide that all bonds issued by counties, towns, and cities to aid in the construction of railroads, should be stamped the same as promissory notes, and that they do not come under the exemption of Section 154 Revenue Compilation. This decision is creating quite a flutter among the holders of such bonds issued over one year ago, which have not the required stamp, for the question arises, Can such bonds be now stamped without the payment of $50 on each bond, the penalty in such cases made and provided? This question has not yet been decided by Commissioner Delano, and such being the case sale of bonds is very much retarded, holders refusing to sell at less than marked value, and purchasers demanding that the bonds be stamped, and the penalty deducted from the face of the bond.

The Concordia German-American School Society, of Moline, and the Enterprise Mining Company, of Chicago, filed articles of association to-day.

This morning the Governor received from the Commissioner of the General Land Office, at Washington, Indemnity Patent No. 1, conveying to the State of Illinois eleven hundred acres of land, located by the State under act of March 20, 1855, in place of swamp lands given as bounty warrants. The lands included in this patent lie in the Counties of Pope, Hardin, Johnson, and Randolph.

Bloomington has a Sensation—A Prominent German Doctor and a Young Colored Lady Publicly Celebrate the Ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., April 1.—The adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States was celebrated [illegible] to-day in a manner that created an immense sensation. Dr. H. [illegible], a radical German of considerable standing here, paraded the streets arm in arm with a young lady of color, named McCreary, led by a band of music. A large crowd of men and boys followed the pair until they arrived in front of the Doctor's new marble building on Main street, when the female Fifteenth Amendment was released, and the Doctor made a short speech to the crowd and disappeared up stairs. It seems that the Doctor had made a bet some time ago with an old Democrat that he would make a demonstration of this kink whenever the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment should be proclaimed.

Murderer Convicted at Beardstown.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., April 1.—John Hickman, who murdered his wife near Chandlerville, in Cass County, on the 19th of December, 1869, was tried this week in the Circuit Court, at Beardstown, and found guilty, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for life. Hickman killed a former wife several years ago, and escaped punishment on the plea of insanity.

A Railroad Meeting at Geneseo—Report of a Citizens' Committee.

GENESEO, Ill., April 1.—The railroad meeting held in this city last night at Sawyer's Hall was attended by a large number of the voters in this vicinity, who were anxious to hear a full report of the proceedings of the committee which was appointed last January, and who have been present at different railroad meetings through the State, and have also been corresponding with several other committees. At 7:30 o'clock the meeting was called to order by W. T. Allan, Chairman, and E. C. Modwell, Secretary. The report of the committee was then read, in which they claimed to have carefully examined all of the proposed route and arrangements so far offered, and that they could not recommend any appropriation being voted for at present. Several speeches were made by prominent citizens, in which they spoke highly of the shrewdness, energy and forethought with which the committee had conducted the business entrusted them. A motion was then made and seconded that the reports of the committee be continued, adopted, and the [illegible] unanimously carried, after which the meeting adjourned.

MISSOURI.

The St. Louis Banks Favor the Funding Bill—Death of Another Bridge Workman—Railroad Litigation—The Bible Question in St. Louis—Pugilistic.

ST. LOUIS, April 1.—At a recent meeting of the St. Louis Clearing House Association the question of adopting a memorial, similar to that passed at Chicago, protesting against the passage of the Funding bill, was discussed and tabled by a very [illegible] majority—all the National Banks voting to lay on the table. It is stated that Mr. [illegible], now at Washington, is misrepresenting the National Banks of this city, in opposing the Funding bill; and yesterday, a telegram, signed by the representatives of the banks voting as above, was [illegible] to Washington stating that a majority in [illegible], capital, and business, of the banks of St. Louis, favor the passage of the Funding bill as sent by the Senate to the House.

Daniel Kennedy died yesterday, fifteen minutes after coming out of the air chamber under the eastern piers of the bridge.

A young man of genteel appearance, name unknown, jumped from the ferry boat last night, and was drowned.

What is known as the Bridge party in the Pacific Railroad Directory, filed a motion in the Circuit Court, to-day, for a quarter of a million of dollars damages on the bond of the Garrison party in the late injunction case.

The *Western Watchman*, organ of the Catholics here, in an article on the election to be held next week for Directors of the Public School Board, very strongly urges the Catholics to vote for no man who will not pledge himself to the distribution of the school fund, and calls upon the priests to speak from their altars and tell their flocks to do their duty in the coming juncture.

George Seddins, pugilist, of this city, sent a letter to Mike Coburn, of New York, to-day, offering to fight him at 118 pounds, or catch weight for any amount, from $1,000 to $2,500 a side, the fight to take place three months from the signing of the articles, within fifty miles of Cincinnati, St. Louis, Memphis, or New Orleans. He also sent $200 forfeit to Frank Queen, of the New York *Clipper*.

MINNESOTA.

Another Break Feared in the Tunnel at St. Anthony Falls—Dr. Schultz Makes His Escape from Fort Garry, and Arrives at St. Paul—His Journey Through the Northern Wilderness—A Brief Description of the Winnipeggian Zouaves.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, April 1.—Another dangerous break is reported to be feared in the celebrated tunnel under St. Anthony's Falls. This tunnel was excavated through the sand rock underlying the dams, for the purpose of erecting a new water power privilege, by taking it from above the Falls, and delivering it on Hennepin Island, below the cataract. Last fall the roof of the tunnel broke [illegible] washing away a body of water swept Hennepin Island. Efforts were made [illegible] portion of the break, but without success, until the low water of this winter, when an elaborate plan was carried out, and the hole filled up with timber, and a vast amount of rock and sand. A portion of this filling yesterday sank, and it is reported that the rock has broken away from the bottom of the tunnel, through to the sand beneath, which, if true, will render it almost impossible to prevent the water from washing away the support of the rocky crust of walls themselves. Another dam is being constructed above the break, to keep the rising water away from it.

The ice in the river, opposite the city, commenced moving this afternoon, and the ice in Lake Pepin remains solid.

Julius Austrian, of Chicago, is here, negotiating with the Lake Superior Railroad Company for the transportation of coal and iron from Duluth to this point, in completion of the road. He proposes to carry those articles from Pennsylvania, across the lakes, to Duluth, in his own vessels, and establish a yard here for the distribution of them throughout the State.

The celebrated Dr. Schultz, whom the Red River insurgents have regarded as their mortal enemy, and as the head and front of the Canadian party in Winnipeg, arrived in this city last evening, by way of Lake of the Woods, Rainy Lake, and Vermillion Lake, Duluth & Superior Railroad, accompanied by G. D. McVicar and another Canadian refugee. Dr. Schultz was confined for two months in Fort Garry, by Riel's orders, when, finding his confinement intolerable, he finally escaped, by removing with a small file the fastening from one of the windows of the upper room in the fort, in which he was imprisoned. He made a rope of buffalo robe, on which he had slept, but in attempting to descend by it the slight fastenings broke, and allowed him to fall a distance of twenty-four feet to the ground, giving him an injury which rendered his subsequent long snow-shoe journey one of great fatigue and almost constant suffering. Riel had set a price on the head of Schultz, and confiscated his property, which was considerable. He declines making any statements regarding events in Red River. What are known as the Winterers of Saskatchewan Valley have lately risen in armed defence of the Hudson Bay Company, and captured some of the prisoners of Reill, and made demands for others, which have been instantly complied with. These Winterers comprise a large portion of the half-breed population of the country, and are buffalo hunters, who, in large numbers, leave Fort Garry, in the fall, to hunt along the Great Valley of the Saskatchewan, and whose encampments extend to the base of the Rocky Mountains. They are brave adventurers in the chase, dexterous in horsemanship, and skillful in the use of arms. While these brigand organizations are for the purpose of chase, and for defence against the attempts of the hostile Indians they govern, their habits are closely approaching military discipline. Reill, in case of necessity, can easily enroll in his ranks not less than 3,000 of these native Zouaves, and as many thousand Indians, to repel the approach of the threatened military expedition through Canada and by Lake Superior.

CANADA.

Lake Navigation—The Northwestern Campaign—Extradition of Caldwell—In Parliament.

TORONTO, April 1.—A schooner arrived from Oswego, yesterday, with a cargo of coal, being the first arrival this season.

Storage has been engaged here for 2,000 barrels of pork and flour, destined for the use of the troops to be sent to the Northwest.

R. B. Caldwell was delivered over to the American authorities at Suspension Bridge.

OTTAWA, March 31.—In the House of Commons last night, an address was moved by Mr. Blake, asking the Queen to prevent the Canadian Parliament from disturbing the financial relations, as by the act respecting Nova Scotia. He contended that the grant to Nova Scotia was unconstitutional, and it was necessary to prevent the recurrence of such measures in the interests of the Union. Sir John A. McDonald, after speaking at great length, moved an amendment that it is an undoubted privilege of Parliament to control all expenditures chargeable to the public accounts of the country. The amendment was carried by a majority of 27.

Fatal Boiler Explosion in New Haven, Conn.

NEW HAVEN, April 1.—A terrific boiler explosion occurred at the factory of the New Haven Folding Chair Company to-day. Two were killed and several wounded. Part of the building was torn down, and the boiler was thrown over thirty feet. The bodies were all got out of the ruins.

New York Democratic Nominating Convention.

ALBANY, April 1.—The Democratic State Convention to nominate candidates for Judges of the Court of Appeals, is appointed for April 21, at Rochester.

Acquittal.

BUFFALO, April 1.—The trial of Mary Carney for the alleged murder of her nephew, aged 8 years, in Newstead, last July, resulted in an acquittal.

Illinois and Michigan Canal.

LOCKPORT, Ill., April 1.—The Illinois and Michigan Canal will be open for navigation, from LaSalle to Lockport, on Tuesday, the 5th, and from Bridgeport to Lockport on Thursday, the 7th instant, unless some unforeseen cause should interfere.

W. A. GOODING,
General Superintendent.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, April 1.—Cattle—Receipts, 690. Market active and ¼@½c higher. Sales of 1,430 at 8@8¾c for extra; 7½@7¾c for good; 6¾@7¼c for medium to fair.

Hogs—Receipts, 930. Prices ¼@½ better. Sales at 8¾@9¼c for common to fair; 9⅜@9⅝c for prime.

Sheep—Receipts light. Sales at 4¾@6¼ for wooled; 4½@5¼c for sheared.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, April 1.—COTTON—In fair demand and higher; middling, 22c. Sales, 7,500 bales. Receipts, 4,862 bales. Exports, 4,807 bales. Stock, 192,428 bales. Sales for the week, 20,000 bales. Receipts, 37,240 bales. Exports, 38,214 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull at $4.12½@5.50@5.75 Corn, $1.06@1.08.

FEEDSTUFFS—Bran, $1.10@1.25. Hay—Prime, $27.00.

PROVISIONS—Sugar-cured hams, 18@18½c. Lard—Firmer; tierce, 15@15¼c; keg, 16¾@17¼c.

GROCERIES—Sugar—Firmer. Other articles unchanged.

MONETARY—Sterling, 120½.

DIED.

BUFFUM—March 31, at 249 Tyler street, Miss Nelly Buffum, aged 13 years, only daughter of Mrs. Matilda Buffum.

Funeral from Western Avenue Baptist Church, corner Warren avenue, Sabbath morning, at half-past 10.

☞ Newark, N. J., papers please copy.

McDONELL—In this city, March 31, of diphtheria; JOHN McDONELL, aged 19 years. Funeral from late residence, 31 McGregor-st.

MASONIC NOTICES.

Masonic.

A Regular Convocation of WASHINGTON CHAPTER, No. 43, R. A. M., this evening, at 7½ o'clock. Business and work on M. M. degree.

JOHN WHITLEY, Secretary.

Masonic.

WM. B. WARREN LODGE, No. 209, A. F. & A. M. Special communication this (Saturday) evening at 7½ o'clock. Work on the 3d degree. Visitors cordially invited.

L. A. KORMENDY, Sec'y.

PIANOS.

PIANOS AND ORGANS AT GOLD PRICES.

Our stock comprises a great variety of NEW, DURABLE, SEVEN OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANOS, which we are selling at prices that prevailed before the war—$275 and upward. These are not the cheapest makes, but are such as we fully warrant. ROOT & CADY, 67 Washington-st., Chicago, wholesale agents for the magnificent Steck Pianos, and the celebrated Mason & Hamlin Organs.

The Northwestern Piano Club

Will have the first distribution of 7-octave rosewood Pianos, worth $550, which they sell for $450, payable in monthly instalments of $4.50, on

Tuesday, April 5, at 8 o'clock p. m.

Those wishing to avail themselves of the advantages derived from the Club should do so now, as the Subscription Book will close on or before the meeting.

BOARD OF MANAGERS: C. H. White, President; J. C. Gault, Treasurer; F. DePaul, Secretary. A. H. Boyden, J. Dyhrenfurth, H. Goldsmith, Actuary.

☞ Letters to be addressed to the Actuary.

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W. STEWART.

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The Finest and most perfect-fitting Glove made in Paris.

All the Stocks are Full, and Prices Low.

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GENERAL NOTICES.

TO ATTORNEYS,

Claim Agents and others having Business before the Departments or the Courts in Washington.

The undersigned offers his services to this class of men and others as a corresponding and resident attorney at the National Capital for the transaction of business before the Bureaus and Departments, the Court of Claims, the Supreme Court of the United States, and the other judicial tribunals of Washington. Special attention given to business before the Patent, Pension and Land offices; to claims growing out of the military or naval service; to contested cases arising under the Patent Laws, such as [illegible], Appeals, Interferences, Extensions, Abandoned and Rejected Cases, &c.

The final Decision of the United States Supreme Court (March, 1870) gives to every Soldier enlisted prior to July 22, 1861, $100 Bounty, although he served less than two years. Correspondence solicited.

J. McC. PERKINS,
Attorney-at-Law and Solicitor of Claims and Patents,
[illegible] Seventh-st., Washington, D. C.

$25 REWARD.

The above reward will be paid to the person returning a

TIN BOX,

Taken from Room 5, 101 Dearborn-st., on the night of March 31, together with all the papers and documents which were in said box, and which are of no value but to the owners—and no questions will be asked.

PHRENOLOGY IN CHICAGO.

FOWLER & WELLS, of New York, have opened an office in Farwell Hall, Rooms 10 and 11. Phrenological examinations, with charts and full written descriptions of Character, day and evening for a short time.

RICHARD TROTTER

Is no longer authorized to transact business for us, and his connection with any agency of the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company, of California, has terminated, March 5, 1870.

SCHREIBER & HOWELL,
General Agents.

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P. S.—Fine Watches, Jewelry, Clocks, &c., for sale. Old Watches or any of the above goods taken in exchange. ☞ Remember, 166 State-st.

NOTICE.

The Annual Meeting of "The Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Chicago," will be held at the Office of the Company, 79 and 81 Wells-st., on MONDAY, April 4, at 2 o'clock p. m.

STEWART MARKS, Secretary.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

LOGANSPORT LIME.

[illegible]

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Whitman's 1 lb boxes, 65 cts.; regular price, 80 cts. 2 lb boxes, $1.25; regular price, $1.75.

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A fine assortment of Fancy Boxes, Cake Ornaments, &c., at a reduction of 30 per cent from regular prices.

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OFFICE OF IOWA ELEVATOR,
No. 7 CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
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For the first twenty days, one (1) cent per bushel; and for every ten days thereafter, or part thereof, one-half (½) cent per bushel.

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All grain to be subject to Board of Trade inspection, and weighed by Board of Trade weigher.

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GROCERY SALESMAN WANTED.

By a wholesale house, in this city. A thoroughly [illegible] man, [illegible]. Address [illegible] RIVER STREET, care Tribune office.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A DICKENS NUMBER!

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RAILROAD GAZETTE

For April 2, will be published this afternoon, with the following TABLE OF CONTENTS: THE DETROIT RIVER TUNNEL, (Illustrated.)

CHICAGO RAILROAD NEWS.

FRESHEST ITEMS REGARDING ALL ROADS CENTERING IN CHICAGO.

EDITORIALS.

NUMBER ONE.
TIME FOR THE CONTINENT.
A TALK WITH OUR READERS.
AN EXTENSION OF THE CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN.
NOT WANTED.

GENERAL RAILROAD NEWS.

NEW AND OLD ROADS.
ELECTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.
PERSONAL.
MECHANICS AND ENGINEERS.
LOCOMOTIVE STATISTICS.
TRAFFIC AND EARNINGS.
NORTHERN PACKET LINE.
MISCELLANEOUS.

CONTRIBUTIONS.

PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENCE.
THE TELEGRAPH AND ITS MODERN APPLICATIONS.
THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILROAD ACCOUNTS.
THE FORT WAYNE REPORT.
CENTRAL PACIFIC.

SELECTIONS.

STREET RAILWAYS.
THE PACIFIC MAIL.
STEEL AND IRON RAILS.
N. W. UNION PACKET LINE.
THE CANAL POLICY OF NEW YORK.
THE FREE PASS SYSTEM.
THE ECONOMY OF STEEL RAILS.

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WATCHES.

IMPORTANT TO

WATCH BUYERS.

THE ATTENTION OF WATCH BUYERS is called to a few facts which should especially influence intelligent purchasers, particularly where it is desired to procure the best AMERICAN WATCH.

THE AMERICAN WATCH CO. of Waltham is the oldest and largest Company in the United States, and with the advantage of sixteen years' experience, the artisans employed are necessarily more expert and skilful than those employed elsewhere.

THE WALTHAM COMPANY make twice as many Watches as all the other American Watch Companies, and herein lies the secret of the moderate prices at which they are sold.

THE WALTHAM COMPANY make a larger and better assortment, and greatly excel in making Fine Watches, simply because they have ample and improved machinery and experienced and skilful labor.

FOR THE PAST YEAR OR TWO, many dealers have advertised WALTHAM WATCHES at low prices, and sold them at small profits. This system, however unwise, they must in a free country be free to follow if they like, for it would be vain for us to attempt to control the sale of our manufacture after they have ceased to be our property. A newly organized Western Watch Company, in their unscrupulous efforts to make a market for their goods, instructed its travelling agents to call the attention of Jewelers to the fact that, through these advertisements, but very small profits could be made on Waltham Watches, and to urge them, on that account, to discard our Watches, and to recommend theirs instead, and to point out the fact that the public knew but little of the different styles of their Watches, and consequently dealers could make large profits on their sale.

UNDER this pretence of great friendliness for the trade, they sought the endorsement of dealers for their goods, and it was very natural that at least a small portion of the trade should recommend the goods which yielded the largest profits.

IN VIEW of these facts, the AMERICAN WATCH Co., believing the great majority of dealers are perfectly satisfied with their profits on these goods, considering the number sold and the little trouble of selling, would counsel buyers to insist on having their preference for WALTHAM WATCHES respected, and not allow themselves to be put off with any imitations, either of foreign or domestic make.

For sale by all leading Jewelers.

A descriptive Circular, giving much useful information to watch buyers, furnished on application.

NO WATCHES RETAILED BY THE COMPANY.

ROBBINS & APPLETON,

GENERAL AGENTS, 182 BROADWAY, N. Y.

ASK to see the new FULL-PLATE WATCH, bearing the trade mark "AMERICAN WATCH Co., Crescent-st., Waltham, Mass." It is by far the best Full-plate Watch made in the United States, and surpasses anything heretofore made in this country for Railway Engineers, Conductors, &c.

BOARD OF TRADE ELECTION.

BOARD OF TRADE.

The annual election for officers of the Board of Trade will be held at the Exchange Hall

On Monday, April 4.

Polls open from 10 o'clock a. m. to 4 o'clock p. m.
The following officers are to be elected:
A President for one year.
A First Vice President for one year.
A Second Vice President for one year.
Five Directors for two years.
Five members of the Committee of Arbitration for two years.
Five members of the Committee of Appeals for two years.
The annual meeting of the Board will be held in the evening of the same day, at 7½ o'clock.
By order of the Board.
CHAS. RANDOLPH, Secretary.
Chicago, April 1, 1870.

ELECTION NOTICE.

Notice of Special Election.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF CO. COURT OF COOK CO.,
CHICAGO, April 1, 1870.

Pursuant to a resolution of the Board of Supervisors of Cook County, passed at the March session, 1870, notice is hereby given that a special election will be held in the several voting districts of the Ninth Ward of the city of Chicago, on Tuesday, the 19th day of April, A. D. 1870, for the purpose of electing a Supervisor of said ward in place of J. J. Kearney, removed.

The polls of said election will be opened at 8 o'clock a. m., and continued open until 4 o'clock p. m. of said day. Said election will be held at the same places, and the same judges will preside as at the last general election.

Given under my hand, at Chicago, this 1st day of April, 1870. JOHN G. GINDELE, Clerk.

AGENTS WANTED.

GOOD AGENTS WANTED

TO SELL THE NEW PICTURE,

The Home Above.

PRICE, $3.00.

Address MRS. J. H. THOMAS,
No. [illegible] Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

PREPARED WHEAT.

PREPARED WHEAT.

Prepared Wheat, is the only article of food produced which retains all the [illegible] [illegible]

BANK STATEMENTS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE OF CHICAGO,

At Close of Business, March 24, 1870.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$217,734.[illegible]	
Overdrafts	1,512.41	
		$219,246.[illegible]
U. S. bonds to secure circulation this bank	$ 67,000.00	
U. S. bonds to secure circulation National Bank of Commerce, Georgetown, D. C.	30,000.00	
U. S. bonds to secure circulation First National Bank, Danville, Va.	44,000.00	
U. S. bonds and securities on hand.		[illegible]
Due from redeeming and reserve agents		[illegible]
Due from other National Banks		[illegible]
Due from other banks and bankers		[illegible]
Furniture and fixtures		[illegible]
Current expenses	$ 11,488.[illegible]	
Taxes paid	2,281.[illegible]	
		[illegible]
Premiums		[illegible]
Cash items, including stamps	[illegible]	
Exchange for Clearing House	[illegible]	
Bills of other National Banks	[illegible]	
Fractional currency, including nickels	[illegible]	
Legal-tender notes	[illegible]	
		[illegible]

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		[illegible]
Discount and interest	[illegible]	
Exchange	[illegible]	
		[illegible]
Circulation outstanding, this bank	$ 54,500.00	
Circulation outstanding, National Bank of Commerce, Georgetown, D. C.	77,300.00	
Circulation outstanding, First National Bank, Danville, Va.	38,500.00	
		171,000.00
Individual deposits	[illegible]	
Certified checks	[illegible]	
Due to National Banks	[illegible]	
Due to other banks and bankers	[illegible]	
Notes and bills rediscounted	[illegible]	
		[illegible]

State of Illinois, County of Cook—ss.

I, CHARLES T. [illegible], Cashier of the National Bank of Commerce of Chicago, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHARLES T. [illegible], Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 31st day of March, A. D. 1870.

W. W. [illegible], Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
FERNANDO JONES,
JOHN F. EBERHART,
E. S. PAUL, Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE Manufacturers' National Bank,

At the close of business March 24, 1870.

RESOURCES.

Bills discounted	$845,969.51	
Demand loans	325,442.29	
		$1,171,[illegible]
Overdrafts		6,679.73
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation		250,000.00
Do. on hand, at par		46,300.00
Other bonds		11,597.17
Due from approved associations in New York		209,396.09
Due from other National Banks		36,379.46
Due from banks and bankers		21,380.00
Furniture and fixtures		28,319.94
Current expenses		11,377.58
Taxes paid		5,546.67
Premiums		8,898.50
Cash items, including stamps	9,709.74	
Exchanges for Clearing House	115,473.30	
Bills of other National Banks	12,298.00	
Fractional currency, including nickels	3,416.43	
Gold	37,949.30	
Legal tender notes	155,830.00	
3 per cent certificates	40,000.00	
		376,271.50
		$2,175,[illegible]

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$500,000.00
Surplus fund		110,000.00
Discount		13,946.22
Exchange		2,621.40
Profit and loss		1,219.61
National Bank circulation outstanding		214,000.00
Individual deposits	$1,160,997.84	
Certified checks	23,170.32	
Due to National Banks	194,020.46	
Due to other banks and bankers	205,121.13	
		1,583,349.75
		$2,175,[illegible]
Notes and bills rediscounted	$138,000.00	

State of Illinois, County of Cook—ss.

I, IRA HOLMES, Vice President of the Manufacturers' National Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

IRA HOLMES, Vice President.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 1st day of April, 1870.

THOS. L. FORREST, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
JAMES KELLEY,
WILLIAM BROSS,
P. C. MAYNARD.

Report of the Condition OF THE MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO,

At the Close of Business, March 24, 1870.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$712,997.5[illegible]
Over drafts		2,610.13
United States bonds, to secure circulation		181,000.00
Other bonds and securities		718.50
Due from Redeeming Agents	$[illegible]	
Due from other National Banks	5,904.19	
Due from other banks and bankers	61,519.96	
		127,504.78
Banking House		[illegible]
Furniture and fixtures		[illegible]
Current expenses		[illegible]
Taxes		[illegible]
Exchanges for Clearing House	[illegible]	
Bills of other National Banks	[illegible]	
Fractional currency	[illegible]	
Legal tender notes	[illegible]	
Three per cent certificates	[illegible]	
		[illegible]
		$1,235,461.35

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		[illegible]
Surplus fund		[illegible]
Exchange	1,271.86	
Interest	13,798.87	
Profit and loss	45,146.50	
		[illegible]
Circulation		[illegible]
Individual deposits	$711,305.65	
Certified checks	[illegible]	
Due to National Banks	[illegible]	
Due to other banks and bankers	[illegible]	
		[illegible]
		$1,235,461.35

I, Joseph Sampson Reed, Cashier of the Mechanics' National Bank of Chicago, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOS. SAM. REED, Cashier.

State of Illinois, Cook County—ss.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 1st day of April, A. D. 1870. SAM. D. PERRY, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
E. B. McCAGG,
B. W. RAYMOND,
BENJ. V. PAGE,
Directors.

Report of the Condition OF THE Second National Bank OF CHICAGO,

At the Close of Business, March 24, 1870.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		[illegible]
U. S. bonds, for circulation		[illegible]
U. S. bonds and securities on hand		11,850.00
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages		44,086.61
Due from redeeming agents		[illegible]
Due from National Banks		[illegible]
Due from Banks and Bankers		24,879.97
Furniture and fixtures		3,500.00
Current expenses	[illegible]	
Taxes paid	[illegible]	
		11,911.[illegible]
Exchanges for Clearing House	[illegible]	
Revenue stamps on hand	[illegible]	
Bills of other National Banks	[illegible]	
Fractional currency	[illegible]	
Legal tender notes	[illegible]	
U. S. Gold	[illegible]	
		101,711.46
		[illegible]

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		[illegible]
Surplus fund		[illegible]
Exchanges	$1,248.11	
Interest	4,772.09	
Profit and loss	9,273.11	
		15,294.41
Circulation outstanding		[illegible]
Individual deposits	[illegible]	
Certified checks	[illegible]	
		[illegible]
Due to National Banks		[illegible]
Due to banks and bankers		[illegible]
Notes and bills rediscounted		[illegible]
		[illegible]

State of Illinois, County of Cook—ss.

I, J. A. Ellis, President of the Second National Bank of Chicago, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. A. ELLIS, President.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 1st day of April, A. D. 1870.

M. SCHWEISTHAL, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
GEO. L. DUNLAP,
J. A. ELLIS,
Directors.

FINANCIAL.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 17 Wall-st., New York,

AND

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO.,

PHILADELPHIA.

Receive Deposits subject to check, allow interest on standing and temporary balances, and make collections on all accessible points. Gold, stocks and bonds bought and sold strictly on commission.

$50,000

To loan at 9 per cent on city property; $[illegible] to invest in good mortgages; $15,000 to loan on chattel mortgages.

C. D. Alderson & Co.,
115 Dearborn-st.

$300,000

To loan on first-class city property, in large sums, for a term of years, at 9 per cent.

MEAD & COE,
[illegible] Washington-st.

GOLD PENS.

GOLD PEN MANUFACTORY,

No. 221 Lake-st., corner Franklin.

Gold pens of the best quality made to order, to suit any hand, and warranted. A good assortment of [illegible] and other fine gold pens of my own manufacture always on hand and retailed at manufacturers' prices. Old pens repointed, and warranted to write well. I employ no travelling agents.

WALTER [illegible]

EDUCATIONAL.

Mass. Institute of Technology.

[illegible]

MASS MEETING.

REDUCTION OF TAXATION.

REVENUE REFORM.

MASS MEETING AT FARWELL HALL,

ON SATURDAY, THE 2d INST.

The undersigned, believing that the time has come when a material reduction can be made in the existing rate of National Taxation, without detriment to the public credit, and believing that taxes should be levied solely with a view to raising revenue for public purposes, respectfully invite their fellow-citizens who concur in these views, to meet at Farwell Hall, on Saturday, the 2d of April, at 8 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of memorializing Congress, and adopting such other measures as may be deemed proper to secure an early reduction of taxation, both under the internal revenue and the tariff laws.

John V. Farwell & Co.,
Hibbard & Spencer,
Edwin Hunt & Sons,
Fitch, Williams & Co.,
Hurlbut & Edsall,
Chas. S. Kellogg & Co.,
Henry W. King & Co.,
Doggett, Bassett & Hills,
Haywood, Cartledge & Honore,
Biggs, Spencer & Co.,
Markley, Alling & Co.,
D. B. Fisk & Co.,
Seeberger & Breakey,
Miller Bros. & Keep,
J. K. Botsford & Son,
W. B. Keen & Cooke,
S. C. Griggs & Co.,
Hollister & Phelps,
Allen & Mackey,
Phelps, Dodge & Palmer,
N. Matson & Co.,
Blackburn Bros.,
J. L. Schmidgall & Co.,
D. [illegible] & Co.,
J. B. Shay,
L. G. Tuttle,
Tuttle, Thompson & Wetmore,
E. K. Richardson,
W. H. Parsons,
A. Sedgwick,
Gillett, Cunningham & Co.,
Pay, Bro. & Co.,
Gillett, [illegible] & Co.,
Landauer, Levy & Co.,
West Bros. & Co.,
C. T. Reynolds & Co.,
M. T. Miles,
C. C. Balthis,
Kussel Brothers,
Hall, Kimbark & Co.,
C. & G. Cooper & Co.,
G. R. Cook & Co.,
O. L. Grant,
L. B. Sidway,
E. C. Rice,
W. H. Adams,
Goldman Bros.,
Field, Leiter & Co.,
Clarke, Layton & Co.,
Wm. Blair & Co.,
Larrabee & North,
S. J. [illegible] & Co.,
Ira P. Bowen & Co.,
Giles, Bros. & Co.,
Burley & Tyrrell,
Richards, Crumbaugh & Shaw,
Field, Benedict & Co.,
Day, Allen & Co.,
Wm. A. Butters & Co.,
Ross & Gossage,
E. P. Dwyer & Co.,
C. H. [illegible],
Farrington, Brewster & Co.,
Gray Bros. & Phelps,
McKindley, Gilchrist & Co.,
Cobb, Pritchard & Co.,
Beal, Andrews & Cook,
F. D. [illegible] & Co.,
Case & Sarle,
Dana, Westlake & Covert,
Hibben & Co.,
O. L. Andrews & Co.,
Leopold Kuhn & Co.,
Lackawanna, Knight & Co.,
J. Friedman,
Turner, Bristol & Co.,
Tyler & Hine,
Thos. C. Clark & Co.,
L. E. Leiter,
Hack & Greiner,
William Little & Co.,
Shoemaker & Co.,
H. A. Tilton & Co.,
Lane & Chase,
P. B. Weare & Co.,
McCann & Finch,
Thos. W. Wilmorth,
Lathrop & Walby,
H. D. Booth,
Clinton Briggs,
C. M. Favorite,
John Holden,
C. M. Culbertson,
J. W. Oakley,
C. Hirsch,
J. & K. [illegible],
L. Sawyer,
Grey, Clark & Co.,
Jos. Ullmann,
Simon [illegible],
E. Lichtenstein,
Jas. H. Curtis,
C. L. Shepard,
E. S. Boynton,
W. A. Hill,
L. S. Shepherd,
Andrew Brown,
Henry Millward,
S. T. Webster,
Geo. Watson,
V. A. Turpin,
Jno. Johnston,
Theodore Nevins,
John L. Hancock,
Jas. W. Finley,
Jno. C. Hilton,
S. J. Bowers,
Gilbert Pryor,
W. E. Richardson,
A. S. Hart,
B. C. Pease,
O. W. Wigfall,
Wm. McGregor,
W. D. Babbitt,
I. J. Mason,
S. M. Booth,
A. Blake,
J. S. Matthew,
H. S. Halsted,
John Granger,
J. M. Warr,
E. T. Lockwood,
Swayne Wickersham,
Washington Libby,
Jos. Winter,
M. G. Linn,
S. M. McConnell & Bro.,
Theod. E. Weber & Co.,
John C. Haines,
D. H. Denton,
C. Woodman & Co.,
Davis, Pope & Co.,
J. P. Marot,
C. H. S. Mixer,
A. E. Kent & Co.,
Jno. C. Harris,
J. V. Clarke,
D. Kriegh,
Hugh Adams,
John Shaw,
C. H. Dunphy,
J. M. Richards,
D. B. Baxter,
D. A. Gage,
Underwood & Co.,
Jones, Brooks & Co.,
D. G. Brown,
Wm. Kirkwood,
Geo. Stewart,
Colton & Sprague,
W. H. Goodrow,
J. B. Chapman,
Goodwin & Elder,
Charles Richmond,
N. R. Harbach,
L. C. Paine, Jr.,
James D. Paine,
F. H. Winston,
F. A. Hall,
John B. Calhoun,
E. S. Phillips,
John M. Douglas,
Lambert Tree,
Huntington W. Jackson,
Wirt Dexter,
J. D. Caton,
H. O. Middaugh.

The Meeting will be addressed by HON. THOS. HOYNE, REV. ROBERT COLLYER, HON. E. A. STORRS, COL. J. W. FOSTER, EDWIN HUNT, Esq., and other prominent merchants and public men.

REMOVED.

REMOVED.

FORSYTH, WILLIAMS & BOAL,

MANUFACTURERS OF

FORSYTH'S SCALES

U. S. STANDARD,

HAVE REMOVED TO

179 LAKE-ST.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS.

OFFICE OF THE

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway,

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 30, 1870.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of other appropriate business, will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on Wednesday, the Fourth day of May next, between the hours of eleven o'clock in the forenoon and two o'clock in the afternoon of that day.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed April 5, at 3 o'clock, p. m., and reopened May 6.

JAMES H. BANKER, Treasurer.
GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

THREAD.

Trade Mark for the United States
BEST SIX CORD SPOOL COTTON
J. & P. COATS
WARRANTED 200 YARDS

BEST SIX-CORD.

JOHN & HUGH AUCHINCLOSS,

Sole Agents in New York for J. & P. COATS, of Paisley, Scotland.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of NORTHUP, WINANS & CO., is this day dissolved, by limitation. J. PETROW will sign in liquidation.

[illegible] NORTHUP,
[illegible] WINANS,
J. PETROW.

CHICAGO, April 1, 1870.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, Malcolm McDonald and James C. Murfey, and carried on under the firm name of

McDONALD & MURFEY,

Has been, by mutual consent, this day dissolved.

MALCOLM McDONALD,
JAMES C. MURFEY.

MALCOLM McDONALD

Will continue the Lumber business and settle all claims of said firm, at 178 Market-st.

FOR SALE.

TIMBER!

We have at our Yard, corner of Throop and Twenty-second-sts., the largest and best assortment of Timber in the city, which we offer to Railroad Companies, Contractors and Dealers, at very low prices. Purchasers are invited to examine our stock and prices. Bills cut to order from timber. We also have a large stock of 1¼-inch DRY FLOORING, which we call attention to.

WOLCOTT, BRADLEY & CO.,
266 South Water-st.

For Sale---For Cash or Real Estate.

An Engine 22x28, 2 large flue boilers, and all the connections complete. Brick engine-room and smoke-stack. Iron leased ground—200x150. Adjoining, a large factory can be built, suitable for any manufacturing interest requiring heavy power. On same premises is a large stable and dry-house. Also, 2 lumber wagons, 5-ton Fairbank Scale, harness, and belting.

J. B. CORLIES & CO., 24 Lumber-st.

Large Stock of New and Second-Hand SAFES

For sale low at HARRIS' FACTORY, 62 South Canal-st.

FLAXSEED FOR SALE.

5,000 bushels choice screened Seed for sowing.
Also, Ground Oil Cake for feeding.
Orders will receive prompt attention.

E. W. BLATCHFORD & CO.,
70 North Clinton-st.

WRAPPING PAPER.

WRAPPING PAPER,

Paper Sack Flour Bags, Cotton, Jute, and Flax Twines, at Manufacturers' Prices, at

PETTIBONE'S,

104 & 106 Randolph-st.

Cash for Rags and Metals.

Goods delivered free in any part of the city.

LUMBER.

NORTH PIER PLANING MILL AND BOX FACTORY,

Office, Factory, and Lumber Yard, foot of North Water-st., North Pier, Chicago, Ill.

THE CHEAPEST PLACE IN THE CITY TO BUY

Flooring and Siding and Dressed Lumber.

Prices for Flooring, from $18 to $28 per 1,000.
Prices for Siding, from $16 to $21 per 1,000.
Price for Scantling Wide Lumber, only $4 per 1,000.

Also, all kinds of Rough Lumber for sale at the lowest possible prices. All work guaranteed.

THOMAS GOODWILLIE, Proprietor.

DENTISTRY.

TEETH EXTRACTED,

WITHOUT PAIN, FOR 50 CENTS.

D. M. TOWNER, Dentist,
181 and 183 West Madison-st.

TO RENT.

TO RENT.

A Desirable Dwelling House, 302 Michigan-av.,

Between Eldridge and Harmon-courts; large yard, 72 feet front, with large barn, carriage house, stable, sheds, &c. Possession given 1st May.

H. L. PEABODY(?), Agent,
Office No. 2 Loomis' Building,

Or Messrs. BURLEY & TYRRELL, No. 48 Lake-st.

ALSO, TO RENT.

Office No. 4 Loomis' Building, second floor.
Offices Nos. 1, 2 and 3, No. 1 South Clark-st., 3d floor.

TO RENT.

The brick residence of the undersigned, on Superior-st. east of Pine, from and after July 1. Also, the house next door, precisely similar, and both first class residences, from and after May 1. Apply to F. H. WINSTON, No. 72 Lake-st.

Dock Property to Rent,

IN NEW LUMBER DISTRICT.

One thousand feet of dock front on Steiner's Canal, in lots to suit, to rent for a term of years at moderate rates. Apply to E. G. MASON, No. 11 Dickey's Building, northwest corner Lake and Dearborn-sts.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

Established Business For Sale.

The Business and Fixtures of a COAL YARD, [illegible] [illegible] for a [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

PROPOSALS.

To Contractors.

OFFICE BOARD OF TRUSTEES NORTHERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE,
ELGIN, Ill., March 17, 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the undersigned at the office of the board, in the city of Elgin, Kane County, Ill., until 12 o'clock m. on the 18th day of April next, for the erection of that portion of the new Hospital Building at Elgin, authorized by "An Act to establish the Northern Illinois Hospital and Asylum for the Insane," approved April 16, 1869.

Proposals must take a sum in gross, for furnishing all materials, and doing all the work required to complete that part of the building now to be erected, according to the plans and specifications, except the heating apparatus proper. The walls of the building to be of brick and stone.

Proposals will be also received for all work, including materials in the mason department, to include stone work, brick work, and plastering.

Also, for carpenter's work, including roofing, painting, and glazing, gas fitting and plumbing, and iron work.

All proposals must be accompanied with a bond of three thousand dollars to the State of Illinois, with a twenty-five cent revenue stamp affixed, conditioned that the person or persons making the proposal will promptly enter into contract for doing the work, in case the same shall be awarded to him or them, and no bids will be considered which do not conform to the above requirements.

The party to whom the contract shall be awarded, will be required to give a bond in the sum of double the amount he is to receive for said work, to be approved by the board.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all proposals which they shall deem incompatible with the interests of the State.

Proposals must be enclosed in a sealed envelope, endorsed, "Proposals for Northern Illinois Hospital and Asylum for the Insane," and addressed to

R. W. PADELFORD,
Secretary Board of Trustees.

Plans and specifications will be on exhibition at the office of the board, in Elgin, on and after the 25th of the present month.

C. N. HOLDEN,
HENRY SHERMAN,
OLIVER EVERETT,
Trustees.

Attest: R. W. PADELFORD, Secretary.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA,
OFFICE CHIEF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
SAINT PAUL, Minn., March 8, 1870.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 m., WEDNESDAY, April 20, 1870, for furnishing the United States Subsistence Department with good fat

BEEF CATTLE,

On the hoof, as follows:

One hundred and seventy (170) head at Fort Buford, D. T.; to be delivered by August 1, 1870.

One hundred and twenty (120) head at Fort Totten, D. T.; to be delivered by July 20, 1870.

[illegible] Fort Stevenson, D. T.; to be delivered by [illegible]

[illegible] D. T.; to be delivered by July 20, 1870.

One hundred and twenty (120) head at Fort Randall, D. T.; to be delivered by June 1, 1870.

Seventy (70) head at Fort Ransom, D. T.; to be delivered by July 1, 1870.

The cattle must average about one thousand and fifty (1,050) pounds gross weight, and be steers from three (3) to seven (7) years of age.

Cattle of the country only are wanted, such as are accustomed to being fed and housed in winter.

[illegible]

By authority of the Department Commander.

J. H. GILMAN,
Capt. and C. S., Bvt. Lt. Col. U. S. A.,
Chief C. S. Department of Dakota.

QUARTERMASTER'S STORES WANTED.

OFFICE DEPOT QUARTERMASTER,
CHICAGO, Ill., April 1, 1870.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock m. on Monday, the 11th day of April, 1870, for supplying the United States, at Chicago, Ill., immediately, with a large lot of miscellaneous Quartermaster's stores, comprising

Stationery,
Hardware,
Stoves,
Saddlery,
Building Material,
Paints, Oils,
Coal,
Lime, etc., etc.

Also, quite a variety of articles not embraced in above classes. Complete lists of the articles can be had by application to this office.

All stores delivered to be subject to inspection, and to be well and securely packed for transportation.

Proposals will be subject to the usual conditions, and should be indorsed "Proposals for Quartermaster's Stores," and addressed to the undersigned.

The right is reserved to reject any and all bids.

By order of Bvt. Maj. Gen. D. H. Rucker, Ass't Qr. Mr. Gen'l, Ch'f Qr. Mr. Mil. Div. of the Mo.

A. J. McGONNIGLE,
Bvt. Col. and Depot Qr. Mr.

United States Engineer's Office,

No. 2[illegible] WISCONSIN-ST., MILWAUKEE, Wis.,
April 1, 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 3 p. m. of the 2[illegible] of May, 1870, for furnishing the requisite materials and doing the work for improving the harbor at Milwaukee, Wis.

Bids must be made on forms furnished from this office. For all information apply at this office.

The right to reject any and all bids is reserved.

Proposals to be endorsed, "Proposals for Improving the Harbor of Milwaukee, Wis.," and addressed to

JAMES W. CUYLER,
Captain of Engineers.

SEALED PROPOSALS

Will be received by MINER & BARNUM, 144 Randolph-st., for the purchase of the following property:

1st. Lot and brick building, southwest corner of Clark and Michigan-sts.

2d. Bahnke's Brewery, corner Kinzie and Market-sts., with or without a quantity of some [illegible] to [illegible] bbls of beer.

3d. Bahnke's Distillery and Rectifying Establishment at Calumet.

4th. A large quantity of beer, highwines, and spirits.

By direction of the Committee.

WILLIAM A. GOLDEN(?),
JOHN BUEHLER, Trustees.

STATIONERY GOODS.

MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS FOR

SCHOOL SLATES,

Chalk Crayons, and Soap Stone Slate Pencils. Inducements offered to cash buyers.

CULVER, PAGE & HOYNE,
Manufacturing Stationers, 118 and 120 Lake-st.

BLANK BOOKS.

Largest and most complete assortment in the Northwest. The trade supplied at low prices.

CULVER, PAGE & HOYNE,
Manufacturers and Jobbers, 118 and 120 Lake-st.

AMBERG'S PATENT FILE AND BINDER,

[illegible]

CULVER, PAGE & HOYNE,
Blank Book Manufacturing and Stationers, 118 and 120 Lake-st.

BOOK BINDERS'

Stock, Tools and Machinery. Largest and best assortment in the West, at the lowest prices.

CULVER, PAGE & HOYNE,
Manufacturing and Jobbing Paper Warehouse, 118 and 120 Lake-st.

"THE BEST THING OUT."

For accountants, [illegible] INDIA RUBBER [illegible] [illegible]

CULVER, PAGE & HOYNE,
Manufacturing Stationers, 118 and 120 Lake-st.

MEDICAL.

MUNROE'S

Rheumatic Compound,

TAKEN INTERNALLY AND EXTERNALLY, AND WARRANTED TO EFFECTUALLY CURE ANY CASE OR CONDITION OF RHEUMATISM OF LONG OR SHORT STANDING.

[illegible]

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Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week

Address TRIBUNE COMPANY,
Chicago, Ill.

SATURDAY, APRIL 2, 1870.

The Sunday Tribune.

As our advertising columns at this season are excessively crowded, advertisers will oblige us, and aid their own purposes, by handing in advertisements for THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE as early as possible, that all may be carefully classified under their appropriate heads. As usual, we shall issue with that paper a SUPPLEMENT, giving twenty additional columns of interesting and instructive reading matter, original and selected.

THE LEGAL TENDER DECISION.

The reported action of the Supreme Court in reopening the legal tender question, as applied to contracts made prior to 1862, with the view of rehearing and reversing the decision recently rendered by that court, will not inspire the country with respect for the two newly-appointed Judges, Messrs. Strong and Bradley. It had already been widely published that Mr. Justice Bradley had, before entering upon his office, called a meeting of the Camden & Amboy Company, for which he was counsel, and advised them, in substance, to act as if the late legal tender decision was about to be reversed. Judge Strong is appointed from Pennsylvania, but from within a few miles of the Camden & Amboy. When such a reinforcement to the Supreme Bench signalizes its entrance upon office by taking steps to reverse a decision recently rendered, it will be strongly suspected that such Judges go upon the bench with private pledges governing their official conduct. What need to argue a case at all which Judges have already pledged themselves to decide in a particular manner? Can counsel argue successfully against such Judges? It is possible there are circumstances wherein a decision rendered before a quorum of seven Judges might with propriety be opened and reheard when the bench was full. In such case, if the former decision had been rendered by the casting vote of one, the new decision could only be rendered by a like vote of one. It would be five in nine, instead of four in seven, and the casting vote would be transferred from the Chief Justice to one of those already committed and pledged in advance of argument. Such action on the part of the new Judges of our Supreme Court is to be seriously deplored, if, indeed, it ought not to be indignantly prevented by the other Judges. For the legal tender decision itself we care little, though we believed it wise, and knew it to be honest. But we can feel no respect for a mode of reversing that judgment which bears every mark of being a "put up job," and can reflect only disgrace upon our highest court of justice. If we have any solid ground under our feet it is, or ought to be, the Supreme Court. When this gives way, anything may happen. The dissenting Judges, Miller, Davis, and Swayne ought to regard the appointment of new Judges to vote down the old ones on a particular question (if such a thing has been done), as an insult to the entire judiciary of the United States, themselves included.

MR. GARRISON ON THE WAR PATH.

Mr. William Lloyd Garrison comes out with a prolonged Piegan war-whoop in the *Independent*, in denunciation of Colonel Baker, General Sheridan, General Sherman, THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, and all who believe that the savages were served right. Mr. Garrison commences his screed by saying that he is just now recovering from an attack of illness, which may account in some measure for the illness of his attack on Colonel Baker. We have seldom read anything more blindly ferocious or more ignorantly brutal. We use these words advisedly. We know the officer who went to Montana and explored the ground before this attack was made, and who advised that it be made in manner and form as it was made. We know him to be as devout a Christian, and as conscientious and humane a gentleman in every way as Mr. Garrison. We know him to be far better informed than Mr. Garrison can be; and on the particular subject under consideration, we would a thousand times rather trust his judgment and his humanity than Mr. Garrison's.

We propose to review this matter briefly, and to prove out of his own mouth that Mr. Garrison does not know what he is talking about. He says that the accusations against the Piegans, "*if true*, justify no soldiers claiming to be civilized and to represent a Christian people, in resorting to such a horrible mode of retaliation," and he sneers fiercely at General Sheridan's remark that, "in taking the offensive, I have to take the season when I can catch the fiends." In further denunciation of the attack, he says: "In the case of the Piegans, they were a long distance from our lines, unprepared for any conflict, afflicted with a loathsome disease, and composed largely of non-combatants." The sum and substance of all this is that if Big Horn's band of Piegans were murderers and land pirates, and if it was necessary to take the offensive against them, we were not justified in attacking them when they were unprepared for any conflict, when they had small-pox in their camp, and when they were composed largely of non-combatants. This is the average opinion of the Philo-Pieganthropists everywhere, and we are glad to get it in shape and form, where we can give it a broadside.

To say that the Piegans, though murderers and land pirates, are never to be attacked except when they are prepared for the conflict and unencumbered by non-combatants, is to say that they are never to be attacked at all, but are to be allowed to scalp, burn, and ravish in endless impunity. General Sheridan was right in saying that "in taking the offensive I have to select the season when I can catch the fiends." Supposing he had followed Mr. Garrison's programme, and waited till the Piegans had got ready for him, and had divested themselves of the encumbrance of women and children. This would have been in the spring, just after the grass was high enough to support their horses. We will suppose, then, that Colonel Baker, after sending them notice that he was going to punish them, and warning them to send their women and children to a place of safety, had started on his expedition for Big Horn's camp. Arrived there, he would have found no camp, no Piegans, no papooses, no nothing. Getting well on their trail he would perhaps learn of their last exploit by coming upon the ashes of a settler's cabin, and finding the settler himself tied to four stakes on the ground and his bowels burned out while he was still alive, by a fire kindled on his person. Such cases are not rare, but as Mr. Garrison will not probably believe anything bad of his Piegan brothers, we will stick to the text, and suppose that Colonel Baker finds nothing but peace and loveliness on the Piegan trail. He is still seeking to punish them for past outrages according to the Garrison plan. Montana is a large Territory, but for that matter the Piegans have Idaho, Dakota, and all of the Hudson's Bay country, to range over. At least a million square miles of territory are open to them without setting foot on British soil. Unencumbered with baggage or forage, swift of foot, sure of aim, here to-day and there to-morrow, as fleet as wolves, as cunning as foxes—as well might Colonel Baker seek to engage the musquitoes of the Great Dismal Swamp, or to bring the lightning lizards of the Sierras into close quarters, as to follow the Piegans over the trackless plains of Montana. After a week's march, during which time he has, perhaps, caught a glimpse of the enemy, through his field-glass, twirling their thumbs in derision as they disappear over a ridge five miles distant, he finds his provisions exhausted, his forage gone, his soldiers foot-sore, his animals sickening with heat and fatigue, and nothing done. So he returns to his camp.

This is the history of Indian wars on the plains in the season when the Indians can be attacked without the hazard of killing women and children; and when war is prosecuted in this fashion, the outcry of the country (not half so unreasonable and foolish as Mr. Garrison's present outcry), is, that the public money is being squandered in a perfectly wasteful and futile manner, to satisfy the greed of army contractors. Once upon a time General Harney succeeded in driving a hostile band of Sioux into a defile in the summer, where he was able to "get a fight out of them." They broke for the few avenues of escape which were open to them and which, with the small force at his command, he could not effectually guard. He fired upon them as they came out. Indian men and Indian women dress alike. They cannot be distinguished from one another at ten rods distance. More or less women were killed at Ash Hollow, as a matter of course; and, as a matter of course, General Harney was denounced by people who knew nothing about Indian modes of life and warfare, as a butcher. The affair of Ash Hollow resulted in a six years' peace from the Kansas border to the British line. If General Harney had followed the Garrison policy of not shooting till he had ascertained that no woman was in range (which, in many cases, could not have been determined without a violation of decency), the whole band would have escaped. We are not now discussing the Ash Hollow "massacre." We refer to it merely to show that the Indians of the plains cannot be punished without inflicting the horrors of warfare, in greater or less severity, upon women and children. They never have been, and never will be. In a country abounding in woods, and other natural obstructions less favorable to flight, the case may be different, but on the plains, it is impossible to visit punishment upon the male savages, without visiting it, more or less severely, upon the squaws and papooses.

One word on the small-pox phase of the case. We understand that Colonel Baker did not learn of the existence of this disease in the Piegan camp until his attack was actually made. Perhaps, out of regard for his own health and that of his soldiers, he would not have gone in so summarily if he had known what was there. But that is a matter of very small importance, both in our estimation and in Mr. Garrison's. If the Piegans had all been enjoying good health, the affair would have been just as bad. An Indian camp in winter is never free from disease. If Mr. Garrison would visit one, he would see why it never can be. The fact that it was small-pox instead of measles or dysentery, is of no importance. And if they were to be punished in this manner at all, the presence of the small-pox did not aggravate the punishment.

We now come back to the question whether the wild Indians, supposing them to be murderers and land pirates, are ever to be punished. If Mr. Garrison says yes, then we ask him to point out the way. If he says no, we have no further argument with him. He is too little informed to hold an intelligent argument with. He has elected to make, as we have already said, a blindly ferocious and ignorantly brutal attack upon Colonel Baker, General Sheridan, General Sherman, and a large number of persons, who claim to be as keenly alive to the teachings of Christianity and the dictates of humanity as himself, and whom he characterizes as "indulging in fiendish glee over execrable acts." He must learn that in this species of attack there are blows to take as well as blows to give. We have as much respect for his motives as we have contempt for his knowledge. We hope it will never fall to his lot to set out in the month of July to capture any Piegans whom he may have lost, and that he may never be in the way of their capturing him so long as he has hair enough to make him an object of interest to them.

THE ARMY BILL.

The controversy between General Logan and General Sherman, is one in which the people have some interest. General Logan proposes to reduce the number of Major Generals from five to three, and of Brigadier Generals from eight to six, to abolish brevet rank, and to prohibit any officer on the retired list from accepting any civil employment. He proposes to reduce the salaries of the General and Lieutenant General, and to dismiss all the unemployed officers of the army. In advocating these measures, General Logan provoked the letter which we published a day or two ago, from General Sherman, and we think the people of the United States, upon a careful consideration of all the facts and arguments, will incline to the belief that General Sherman has the best of the controversy. In 1866, Congress broke up twenty regimental organizations, and provided that no new appointments or promotions be made, until the surplus of officers thus created should be exhausted. The army now consists of forty regiments, with one General, one Lieutenant General, five Major Generals, and eight Brigadiers; while the English army, with 130,000 men, has four Field Marshals, eighty Generals, one hundred and forty-nine Lieutenant Generals, four hundred and sixteen Major Generals, and seven hundred and ninety-one Colonels. The disproportion of field officers to the number of troops is equally shown in a comparison with the French and Prussian armies.

The officers holding the respective ranks in our army are as follows: *General* W. T. Sherman; *Lieutenant General*, P. H. Sheridan; *Major Generals*, Halleck, Meade, Thomas (since deceased), and Schofield; *Brigadiers*, McDowell, Cooke, Pope, Howard, Terry, Ord, Canby, and Augur. General Logan proposes to force the President to dismiss two of these Major Generals and two of the Brigadiers, and remand them to private life. The country wishes no such ignominious duty imposed upon the President, and the country wishes no such low-minded economy as the arbitrary dismissal of eminent and gallant Generals whose lives have been spent in the public service, and who have passed bravely through two wars. The country is willing to be taxed to pay their salaries during their natural lives. Already one of them has fallen, and a nation's grief and mourning attest the national judgment of the bill to eject these veterans from the public service. If the bill had passed, and the President had dismissed General Thomas, there would have been an outcry of indignation from Maine to California. If he had dismissed Halleck, who might, perhaps, be spared, as easily spared as anybody, the selection would have been attributed to personal ill-will, and it would still have been incumbent on him to expel, either the General who commanded our armies at Gettysburg, or the one who hurled back the right wing of the enemy in the Wilderness, or the one who led our advance at Atlanta. General Logan himself rendered his country good service at Vicksburg and elsewhere. If he had elected to remain in the army, he could, no doubt, have had one of these places. Would he not have deemed it an indignity, to say the least, to be dismissed thus summarily from the public service, for no fault of his own? We should think so, whether he would or not.

There are officers of lower rank in the service who have the control of business involving millions of dollars, and, if corruptly disposed, could easily put themselves beyond the reach of want, and nobody need ever know how it was done. Corresponding services, rendered by civilians in other branches of the government, or in private life, but not involving so great financial responsibility, are paid much higher salaries. None of these receive so high compensation as a civilian holding a similar place in the Treasury Department. General Logan proposes to reduce their rank or dismiss them entirely. The reform is both insignificant and hazardous. Almost any of them could, in half an hour, put enough money in their pockets to retire to private life with a handsome competency. The rigid education of military law, and the pride these soldiers generally have in their personal integrity, closes the door to corruption and fraud in these departments. Undoubtedly there are exceptions, but experience has shown that very few graduates of the Military Academy become thieves.

General Sherman states that the number of officers left in excess of the needs of the army organization, was, one year ago, 622. This number has been reduced by death and otherwise to 483, a reduction of 25 per cent in one year. Of these, he says, active duty can be found for 250, and at least 100 more can be discharged for unfitness. This would leave only 133, or less than last year's mortality. The bill before Congress proposes to muster them all out. To do so would create an almost immediate necessity for new appointments.

Upon the subject of brevets General Sherman is emphatic in denouncing the abuses which have attended the conferring of brevet rank. But that does not take from the credit of those who hold it deservedly. Still, he is willing to have brevets abolished. He takes occasion, however, to say that many who are now subalterns, during the war commanded brigades and even divisions, and did so with great credit, and these men will be stripped of the little distinction they so fairly won. There is no economy in this, because brevet rank has never entitled the holder to additional pay.

General Sherman is right in asserting that the American people did not consent to the creation of the rank of General and Lieutenant General for the mere services they rendered. In General Washington's and also in General Scott's time, the rank and pay of Lieutenant General were conferred for past services, and so it was when the rank was revived for Grant, and then supplemented by the office of General. Nor do we believe that the American people want either office abolished so long as the present officers hold them. It will always be a cause of national regret that General Thomas died before the country could have seen him in the enjoyment of the highest military rank known to the law.

We are opposed, as much as General Logan can be, to the employment of any supernumerary officer, whether in the military or civil service, but when the government annually selects young men from civil life, to educate them for a particular line of service, which ultimately renders them unfit for any other, and this under a pledge that they are to be continued for life in such service, and protected in old age against want, it is not only ungracious, but it smacks of cruelty to dismiss them when they have reached or passed middle life. Why not begin at the other end, and appoint a less number of cadets at West Point? The only objection to this is that members of Congress would have less patronage to dispose of.

The tax on anchors is 53 per cent, on ship cables and chains 81 per cent, on blacksmiths' anvils 45 per cent, on blacksmiths' hammers and sledges 54 per cent, on tailors' and hatters' irons 109 per cent, on horse-shoe iron 65 per cent.

A committee of Congress propose that whenever any capitalist in the United States shall build a ship to be sailed on the ocean (not on the inland waters), he shall be paid out of the National Treasury 81 per cent of the cost of his cables and chains, and 53 per cent of the cost of his anchors. There are sold in the United States annually about ten pounds of blacksmiths' anvils to one pound of anchors, and about 100 pounds of horse-shoe iron to one of ships' chains and cables. The blacksmiths, the tailors, and the hatters are all American mechanics, living by the labor of their hands. Their productions are of universal use. No committee of Congress has proposed to take off or reduce, or rebate the enormous tax which is collected upon the essential tools of their trades; on the contrary, a bill has been reported largely increasing the tax. The price of every hatter's iron and tailor's goose is more than doubled by the tax; every blacksmith and mechanic in the country who uses an anvil and sledges has the cost increased one-half by the tax, and every set of horseshoes made by him pays a tax on the iron of 65 per cent. If there be an honest purpose to protect American labor, why not take off the tax on the tools of these there mechanical trades? To take off the duty on anchors and cables is no direct encouragement to *labor*, because they are paid for by the ship-owner—the capitalist. But these other taxes, on anvils, sledge hammers, and hatters' and tailors' irons, are taxes collected upon the necessary implements of labor. To abolish the entire tax on anchors, cables, hammers, anvils, and smoothing irons, would be no considerable loss of revenue to the government, but would be an immense relief to the mechanics employed in these branches of industry, and to their customers. In providing for dear ships, let us at least have cheap anvils, cheap tools, and cheap horse-shoes.

Some of the life insurance organs are making an occasion of boasting of the fact, that the failures of the English companies have seemed to create a vacuum in the business of life insurance in England, which four or five American companies are making endeavors to fill. The New York *Bulletin* says:

> "To further the attainment of this desirable result, a bill has been introduced in Parliament which, if passed, will extend to the American companies, provided policy-holders are guaranteed against loss from any cause by the deposit of securities to a sufficient amount with the proper government agents. It is but natural to suppose that this bill will encounter a powerful opposition organized in the interest of the British companies."

Very likely, inasmuch as the American companies, with a dozen or so of honorable exceptions, not only have not deposited with any government agents here, "securities sufficient to guarantee their policy-holders against loss," but some of their self-constituted mouth-pieces bitterly oppose all efforts to require them to do so. And well they may, since a careful examination of the amount of the actual assets, invested in securities which could be deposited with government agents for the security of policy-holders, shows that some of these companies have, all told, but a half, or even a third, of the required amount of assets on hand. The requirement that they should deposit anywhere securities equal to their computed reserve would, in such cases, break the companies. John Bull has allowed his own people to swindle each other with bogus companies who maintained their reserves by estimating "future income" as a chief part of them. It is not likely he will give free license to Yankees to do the same thing in his bailiwick.

We fear that Brother Tilton, of the *Independent*, is in danger of contamination from the demoralizing influence of female politics. We deeply regret that he should be found running for office. Yet so it befalls. There are three National Woman Suffrage Associations, one called the Equal Rights Association, of which Mrs. Lucretia Mott is President, another the National Woman Suffrage Association, of which Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton is President, and a third, the American Woman Suffrage Association, which, says the *Independent*, "borrowed the name of the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher for its figure-head!" It will be observed that, by some singular and inscrutable oversight, Mr. Tilton, the real head and front of the woman's rights movement in America is not President of either of these National Associations. In this dilemma, he proposes through the *Independent* to form a new consolidated, Grand-Junction, Brick Lane Association, into which the other two are expected to merge. Hence, he calls on all who favor a United Woman Suffrage Association, to send in their names "so simultaneously that their letters shall fly hither like a snow storm," being careful to prepay their postage. If this snow storm proves a winding-sheet to the Beecher, Stanton, and Mott associations, the new and genuine consolidated, Brick Lane organization will naturally feel sufficient respect for its creator to vote for him for President, which compliment Mr. Tilton, as a self-made man, will, we doubt not, sufficiently respect his creator to accept.

No sooner is the Fifteenth Amendment proclaimed than a sudden shrewdness seizes the New York Democracy like a colic. After having stumped the State to elect a Democratic *Legislature*, on purpose to reverse the ratification of that amendment, already made by a Republican Legislature, and having succeeded, reversed the ratification, delayed it by several months, and even secured a *quasi* acknowledgment of their adverse action in the proclamation of ratification itself, these shrewd Democrats purpose now to convince the colored voters of the Empire State that they are indebted to the Democratic party for the right of suffrage. For this purpose they purpose to pass an act extending the operation of the Fifteenth Amendment to New York. The negroes of New York may be very ignorant in political matters, but they are not so hopelessly depraved, as the great mass of the Democrats of that State suppose.

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

Judge Emmerson, of the Johnson County Court, died of pneumonia a few days ago.

—The Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railway was completed to Pinas last Saturday, and, should the weather remain settled, will reach Brighton next week.

—From 125 to 130 conversions have been made in St. Charles, under the ministration of the Rev. J. D. Potter.

—The Chicago & St. Louis Railroad will soon commence laying two thousand tons of solid steel rail. The company will lay this rail throughout the entire length of its line, and, when finished, the Chicago & St. Louis Road will be the only road in the United States using steel rail exclusively.

—The Canton *Register* of April 1 says: "Sometime about the 1st of January last we published an account of the arrest of a man known in this community by the name of Archibald Stewart, on the charge of bigamy. It appeared that his name was John F. Lewis, and some eight or ten years ago he married a girl in Schuyler County; and in 1866, under the name of Archibald Stewart, he married a young lady of this city. His examination resulted in his committal to jail, where he now is awaiting his trial, which takes place this month. The *Register's* account of the adventures of this bigamist were copied into other papers, and attracted the notice of a gentleman named McDonald, living at Point Pleasant, Iowa. Seeing the name of M. B. Messler mentioned in that article as being instrumental in bringing Stewart to justice, he wrote Messler a letter, from which it appears that Stewart, *alias* Lewis, had still another wife in Mercer County, in this State. There is also evidence developed that he had a wife over in Tazewell County, near Delevan."

IOWA.

Marshalltown can have the Parsons College, it is said, if it will give $60,000 and forty acres of designated ground. Des Moines has offered $100,000; Lyons and Clinton $100,000 and a building worth $50,000; and Cedar Rapids $80,000.

WISCONSIN.

It is estimated that there has been cut during the winter on the Wolf and tributaries, about 140,000,000 feet of lumber.

—The Manitowoc *Pilot* states that the scarlet fever is raging to an alarming extent in Mishicott, in that county. In one family of eight children, seven have died with it, and at last accounts the other was not expected to live.

—The Dunn County *News* notes the progress made in the construction of the West Wisconsin Railroad. The bridge over the Eau Claire River is already completed, and the one over the Chippewa will be finished before the 1st of May. The grading between Eau Claire and Augusta is progressing rapidly, and the track will be ready for the rails by the 1st of June.

MICHIGAN.

A Michigan boy, who was a short time since sent to the State Reform School, was discharged on account of good conduct, and upon his return home found his father and mother both drunk and engaged in a fierce quarrel. He interfered, was pretty severely pummelled, and turned out of doors. A few days afterward, he applied to the officers of the Reform School for readmission.

—In 1830, a girl 4 years old, now Mrs. Bromley, of Ovid, Michigan, was stolen from her friends in Malanka, C. W., and brought to Michigan, where she lived in a family to which she supposed she belonged, until within the past three years. During the rebellion she married a volunteer, and at its close they settled in Wisconsin, where her husband died. She removed to Ovid, and, becoming aware of the mystery attending her family connections, enlisted the services of Mr. Aldrich, of that place, who, in travelling for her through Canada in 1869, succeeded in finding a brother, by whom he was enabled to reach two other brothers and two sisters.

—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Detroit & Howell Railroad Company, held at Detroit, March 30, a proposition to consolidate the company with the Howell & Lansing Company, was unanimously adopted. The articles of agreement provide that the two companies shall be merged and consolidated into and form one corporation under the name of the Detroit, Howell & Lansing Railroad Company, for the purpose of establishing and maintaining a continuous line of railroad from the city of Detroit to the city of Lansing. The same proposition is to be submitted to the stockholders of the Howell & Lansing Railroad Company next Wednesday, at Williamston. It will, without doubt, be carried.

—A woman named Witgenstein, who had lived in Kalamazoo for some time, came to her death in the town of Dorr, Allegan county, on the 24th ult., under peculiar circumstances. She was found dead on the front steps of Mr. Angel's house, with two revolver shots in her head and neck. The Kalamazoo *Telegraph* states that Mrs. Witgenstein had at some time lived in Dorr or near there, and was persuaded to leave by a slight application of tar with a hint of feathers. At some time she had, or fancied she had, received a promise of a gray team owned by the man on whose stoop she shot herself. About six weeks since she went up to get possession of the horses. On being refused, she went to the stable for them, and, on leading them out, was met by an obstacle in the shape of a horsewhip vigorously applied by Mrs. Angel. Mrs. Witgenstein threatened to burn down Angel's mill, returned to the depot, and back to Kalamazoo. On the evening of the 24th ult. she again arrived at Dorr, went to a house where she had some acquaintance, and tried to induce some one to accompany her to Angel's house, a mile and a half or two miles from the depot. Failing in this, she went to a saloon, drank a glass of beer, and started on her lonely walk, to the accomplishment of her fatal errand. Being refused admittance at Angel's house, she threatened to kill them, and then to kill herself, firing three balls through the door, one passing near Angel's head. She then turned the weapon toward herself and fired, the first shot taking effect in the neck, and glancing on her jaw. Again she fired, placing the muzzle directly under her chin; the ball broke the spine, killing her instantly. The people in the house now came out and gave an alarm. On straightening out the body from the mass in which it fell, twelve cartridges and a dirk were found.

—At a meeting of the Board of Regents of the University of Michigan, held at Ann Arbor on the 29th ult., Dr. Crosby, as Steward of the Hospital, made a report, which was signed also by Drs. Douglass and Palmer, decidedly opposing the admission of women to the Medical Department as now constituted. The Medical Faculty recommended to the Board to take the whole subject under consideration, and favor them with such instructions as they may deem for the best good of the University. In the judgment of the committee, the medical co-education of the sexes is at best an experiment of doubtful utility, and one not calculated to increase the dignity of man or the modesty of women. They believe that it must be obvious, even to the casual observer, that a large portion of medical instruction cannot be given in the presence of mixed classes without offending the sense of delicacy and refinement which should be scrupulously maintained between the sexes. The committee say that they are acting in this matter, not only in accordance with their own convictions, but with those of the most eminent female physicians in the country. It will be remembered that, after the disgraceful scene which transpired at one of the Philadelphia hospitals during the past winter, from the commingling of sexes, the female medical professors stated, in the public prints, that they did not approve of mingling the sexes in public cliniques; that women should obtain medical education by themselves, and that they would refuse to admit young men to the female medical college should they present themselves. The committee suggest that the Medical Faculty of the University hold themselves ready and willing to give a full course of medical instruction to females at any convenient time, and for a suitable compensation; or should this be deemed inexpedient, they would still further suggest that a Female Medical College, either in Ann Arbor or the neighboring city of Detroit, might, with propriety, receive such countenance and favor from the University as the Board of Regents might deem fit and proper. The report was referred to the Committee on the Medical Department.

MINNESOTA.

The *Herald* says Wabasha was under water last Sunday to the depth of a foot or less. No services were held at any of the churches, for lack of boats to transport the congregation.

—The Rochester *Post* says that, in looking into the case of an alleged gambling house at that place, one of the jurors, in search of contraband information, asked a witness how the game of poker was played, and drew out this business-like answer: "Gentlemen, it has cost me a big pile of money to learn how to play that game, and I don't know that I care to give you the benefit of my experience without you'll pay enough to make it an object." The question was not pressed.

MISSOURI.

In the theological class of Washington University, St. Louis, is one of the famous "six hundred" of Balaklava.

THE TERRITORIES.

The Prescott (Arizona) *Miner* of March 5 says: "Early Sunday morning last, a very worthy white man, named Jackson McCrackin, was, while quietly snoozing in his pine log cabin, on Upper Lynx Creek, awakened by noises from without, and which struck him as emanating from the breast or breasts of some Indian or Indians. Being alone, and two miles from the nearest white man, it is natural for us to suppose that Mac felt a little skittish just about that time. He, however, got out of bed, took hold of his rifle, and waited further developments. They came. Several Indians surrounded the cabin, one of whom took hold of an old unmentionable that was stuffed into a port-hole, pulled it out, and, while preparing to take a good look at things, was, in the expressive language of Wendell Phillips, 'busted wide open' by a bullet from Mac's rifle. That Indian had seen as much of the 'show' as he wanted, and, after giving the customary death-yell, fell down and died. His companions then fled before Mac had time to extend to them his hospitalities."

MISCELLANEOUS.

New York dandies are now accused of wearing monogram garters.

—The number of Mormons who practice polygamy is said not to exceed 2,000.

—A New Yorker committed suicide because his wife failed to support him in proper style.

—Flowers are in bloom at the Capitol Grounds at Washington.

—Amatoricide is the latest word coined in Boston.

—It cost a New York dog $400 to bite a little girl.

—Canned frogs' legs is the crop which a Maine man will cultivate in his new South Carolina swamp.

—A Boston clergyman, last Sunday, announced that the "whole New Testament" was his text.

—The spring style of bonnets is described as "something like a sunflower on the peak of a haystack."

—A clergyman in Springfield, Mass., has satirically characterized Herodias' daughter as "the blonde of the time of Herod."

—The New York milk dealers very appropriately held their recent convention on the banks of the Croton.

—The coffin at a recent New Hampshire funeral was drawn to the grave on a hand-sled, and the mourners followed on snow-shoes.

—A Columbus, Ga., paper rejoices at the occurrence of a foot-race in that city, because it "sent a ripple athwart the sea of general stagnation."

—An "anti-swearing society" has been organized in Savannah, Ga., the members thereof fining themselves five cents for every oath they utter during the day.

—A Vermonter has had his head, one arm, both legs, and several ribs broken, during the past year by as many accidents. He consoles himself that there isn't much of him left to fracture.

—Fruit-growers in many sections of New Hampshire are offering a reward of half a dollar for every partridge killed in or near their orchards. It is thought that the birds destroy apple buds.

—According to a local paper of Yassiaday, Roumania, the people there have to go about armed with wooden knives on account of the tough, slimy mud, for it is impossible to move a through this material except by cleaning the boots at every step.

—In 1871 the North German Confederation will have an army of 292,704 men, 13,012 officers, 35,160 non-commissioned officers, 3,540 musicians, 5,322 drummers and trumpeters. Also, 1,230 health officers, 537 paymasters, 871 veterinary surgeons, 454 armorers, and 75 master saddlers. The horses number 73,312.

—At an inn in Vienna an old toper recently celebrated the completion of the twenty-fifth year of his regular attendance at the beer table. The president of the dinner party which was given in honor of this event, had also been a constant visitor for thirty-eight years, and made a short speech, and ended by emptying his 40,180th seidel (pint) of beer.

—An amusing incident occurred in a city on the Rhine during the recent carnival festivities. The Mayor of the city had ordered that no person should appear in domino dress on the streets. The police had strict orders to arrest every person so found. Unfortunately the Mayor's wife and one of her friends had not heard of the ordinance; they put on dominos, were arrested, and had to pass several hours in the police station before they were released. The policeman who arrested them showed great zeal in the performance of his duty.

—The plague of locusts is coming upon Jerusalem. A letter published Feb. 22, says: "The locusts are spread over the mountains of Judah and Samaria, in the valley of Jordan, and in the plain of Sharon and Galilee, having come to lay their eggs, which will be hatched just before the harvest; and, as the Arabs say that each couple lays 200 eggs, countless millions will appear, eating every green thing, poisoning the ground, and thus preventing grass growing for the cattle. There is the greatest alarm throughout the country."

—The San Francisco *Alta* is responsible for this statement: "A crab, measuring thirteen feet from point to point of claws, and weighing some forty pounds, has been brought to this city from Yokohama, by the last steamer. It was obtained by a gentleman from some Japanese fishermen, who captured it last month, upon the wreck of the United States corvette Oneida, recently sunk in the Bay of Kanagawa, by collision with the steamer Bombay. The formation of the legs, claws, carapax, and mouth, presents a marked difference from those of the common crab, having protruding tusks, and the ends of the claws being armed with rows of teeth."

—A correspondent of the New York *Times* has a theory on the servant girl question. Briefly stated, it is this: Each servant should be required by law to have "a license, and a book signed by an appointed officer of police." On leaving a place her employers write in the book what they think of her, and she takes it to the police office where it is again signed. The rate of wages should be fixed by law, a premium being given to every servant who remains for a certain term in one family. And every charitable institution and free school should be made a training school for household work.

—In Schuylkill, Pa., March 22, William Brinner, about 24 years of age, employed at the bone mill of Miller & Smith, met with a horrible death by being ground up in the phosphate mixing tub. He had got inside the tub, for the purpose of cleaning it, when by some mischance the belting was shifted from the loose pulley on which it was running, starting the shaft and instantly killing Brinner, whose body was terribly mangled, nearly all his bones being broken. So tightly was the body wedged in the machine that it required a considerable length of time to extricate it.

—A very extraordinary funeral has taken place at Devizes, England. The deceased was a single lady, 70 years of age. Five years ago she had a coffin made, of which she was so careful that she would never allow it to be removed from her room, except when she paid an occasional visit to Weymouth, and then she took it with her. She always kept eight half-crowns in it, being five shillings apiece for the bearers when their offices became necessary. The old lady died of dropsy, and the cherished coffin being too small it was found necessary to have another made. Her relations, however, would not separate her from the constant companion of her old age, and so they had the smaller coffin chopped up and buried with the corpse in the same grave.

—At the Paris opera, the other night, the inflammable scenery took fire. The manager alarmed the firemen, who promptly turned their hose on the fire. At the same time the manager said: "A fine for the first person who stirs from his post! Five francs for each one who remains still." Nobody stirred. The ballet dancers stoically allowed themselves to be deluged by the water which poured from the scenery. If one of these poor creatures had taken flight, or a single spectator in the house had guessed what was going on behind the scenes, the results would have been most disastrous and the victims numerous. The coolness and presence of mind of the manager prevented a terrible catastrophe. The ballet-dancers, on their part, deserved the grateful thanks of their country and earned their five francs bravely. It was remarked in the house, with some surprise, that it rained heavily on the stage; but who could for a moment have suspected that a fire was raging while the chorus and supernumeraries were so calm and immovable? The act was almost finished, and by the time it came to a conclusion the fire was extinguished.

PERSONAL.

It is said that the Empress Eugenie has written a letter of condolence to Mrs. Burlingame.

—The latest about the composer Wagner is that he intends to write two more operas, and then turn his attention to politics.

—Some of the Paris papers say the death of Count de Montalembert was a punishment for his recent letter against the Pope.

—James Fisk, Jr., has made a proposition to the citizens of Brattleboro, Vt., to cover the entire burnt district of that village with an elegant block, including an immense hotel and a dozen or more stores.

—Senator Wilson says there is not one-fifth the liquor-drinking in Congress that there was fourteen years ago, when he made his advent in the Senate.

—A club of young men in Boston had conspired to purchase the $1,500 picture of General Butler's daughter, to grace their festive hall. The General, hearing these things, straightway "came down."

—Emil Schaer, but 19 years of age, formerly the Cashier of the Zurich branch of the Federal Bank of Berne, has been sentenced to eleven years' imprisonment, for having committed embezzlements to an amount exceeding three millions of francs.

—It is said that Brigham Young maintains marital discipline whenever his wives are likely to prove "too many" for him, by telling them that he will go to Heaven alone rather than have scratching and fighting around him. This quiets them till next time.

—The New York *Mail* says: "We regret to learn that charming Madame Parepa-Rosa will soon sail for Europe, where she will spend a good portion of the summer. While abroad Madame will secure some of those *recherche* Parisian costumes which are the delight and admiration of her thousand lady friends in this city."

—The death of Major General Thomas has caused inquiry as to who will be his successor. The rank of seniority in the army ceases with the grade of Colonel, and the President nominates to the higher grades. Major General Schofield was the fifth in rank on the Brigadier list when he was promoted to Major General. The following is a list of the Brigadier Generals, in the order of their rank: McDowell, Cooke, Pope, Howard, Terry, Ord, Canby, and Augur.

—Mrs. Livermore, in a recent speech in Vermont, said, "She didn't believe that woman suffrage would increase the frequency of matrimonial disagreements. She had known a very loving couple to quarrel over the chess-board until it was dispensed with by common consent. She instanced a newly-married pair who had passed their honeymoon in wrangling over the proposition, made by the husband, and resisted by the wife, that David, King of Israel, was an unmitigated rascal."

—A French "Biography of the young Prince Imperial," now 14 years of age, says that, speaking of the life and career of the present Emperor, he remarked that he "considered him the greatest monarch of all times." In the same book, the Emperor is represented as saying of the Prince, that his attainments were tolerable but mediocre. The Emperor is less complimentary than his son. They should have had a mutual understanding before expressing their opinion of each other.

—The subscription started last June among "the friends of advanced opinions and independent thought on theological, political and social subjects," has, it is understood, cleared the *Westminster Review* of most of the debt which hampered it. Mr. J. Stuart Mill gave £100; Mr. Jacob Bright, £225; Mr. George Grote, £25; His Excellency J. L. Motley, £10. Among the donors also are Sir John Lubbock, Lord Amberley, Mr. C. Darwin, &c. The editor, Dr. John Chapman, was formerly a publisher in London, and dealt especially in American literature.

—A recent private letter to a gentleman of New York, from Mr. Thomas Bright, states that his brother, John Bright, whose recent dangerous illness has caused much apprehension to his friends, is slowly recovering. John Bright's attack of illness is the result of overwork, and at first he was much prostrated; but, after his removal from London into a quiet neighborhood, the disease became less acute, and is now gradually disappearing. Perfect rest and quiet are prescribed. He was attacked in a similar way fourteen years ago, and his physicians now caution him that he must cease working so hard.

—Colonel Thomas Hayes was buried at San Francisco, March 21. Colonel H. landed in California in 1849, and soon became prominent in politics and business. He was the originator of the first railroad in the State. In 1864 he was chosen a delegate to represent California in the Chicago Convention which nominated McClellan for the Presidency; and in 1868 was elected a delegate to the convention which nominated Seymour. It was while on his way to fulfill this duty that he died at sea of pleurisy, at the age of 46, on the 24th of June, 1868, a few days before the steamer reached New York.

—English papers announce the death of Samuel Bailey, at his residence, Norbury, near Sheffield, in his 79th year. He was a banker by profession, but he was the author of several books on philosophical, political, and financial subjects, as well as of a curious volume on Shakespeare, in which he proposed some very funny readings; for example, he would read:

"——take arms against the seas of troubles,
And by a poniard end them"

for the well-known lines in Hamlet's soliloquy. He will be less remembered by his books, however, than by a legacy of $400,000 made to the city of Sheffield.

—The case of Nicklas, who was recently hanged in Jamestown, N. Y., presents some features of interest. During his last hours two Protestant clergymen held services alternately with two Catholics. Nicklas expressed himself as dissatisfied with each, but both claim him as their convert, and he came out of his cell bearing a crucifix. Some light is thrown upon his mental condition by his conversations in jail and the letters which he dictated to his parents and family. He cursed the Judge who sentenced him and the witnesses who appeared against him. In the letters written the day before his death he particularly denounced a man of Allegany, N. Y., who, he asserted, prevented the success of his petition for pardon. He expressed peculiar exasperation at the fact that the Alleghanian was a professor of Christianity, and called him hard names. These expressions were regularly interspersed with the phrases indicative of his faith. He confesses; he says he hopes in the atonement; he expects "life everlasting." He says there are people in the country who have offered to hang him for money. Then he reiterates his affection for his parents; again he tells of his faith, and of "being saved from everlasting [illegible]," etc.; then a little more about that "dog in Allegany."

WASHINGTON.

Artistic Swindles.

The Post Office and Custom House Jobs.

National House-Carpentering.

How it is Done, and What it Costs.

Michael Angelo—Bramante—Inigo Jones—Brunelleschi—Sir Christopher Wren—Mullet.

"Lie heavy, earth! on him; for he
Laid many a heavy job on thee!"

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, March 29.

I call your attention to a form of extravagance which approaches in audacity, as well as voracity, the river and harbor grabs.

HOUSE-BUILDING EXTRAORDINARY.

This may be called the abuse of national house-building, which is now reduced to a science here, and is provided with all the modern conveniences and encouragements of a special bureau.

When a new Congressman comes to be chosen, the people are apt to crowd about him and say:

"Mr. Snipps, we want an improvement down in Tippecanoe. We haven't had a new house put up there these twenty years. A Poor House is very badly needed, but as the United States Government won't build that for us, we should like to have a Custom House, Post Office, Mint, Assay Office, Marine Hospital, or Quarantine. Your colleague, Jobbs, over in the Bumblebee District, got seven Custom Houses for his people last year. One of them at Pokerville cost half a million, though they only asked forty thousand dollars to begin with, and now they are holding a revival meeting in it alternate nights with a euchre club. Such an idea would be a great moral improvement for Tippecanoe."

Congressman Snipps, who is a new-comer to Washington, feels resolved to do all he can for the people of Tippecanoe; for the Congressman, like many great philosophers, supposes that if you can get several millions of money from somewhere else to build what you don't want, the value of our republican institutions will increase in proportion. Some half dozen other towns, in Snipps' district would also like to have improvements at the national expense, and Snipps, as he approaches Washington, is seized, perhaps, with some forebodings of the difficulty of getting any appropriation at all.

But Snipps' fears are without foundation. In the United States Treasury he will find a most accommodating gentleman, by the name of Mullet, whose especial business it is to facilitate bashful members in the art of house-building.

Mr. Mullet goes by the title of Supervising Architect of the Treasury. He is a slender, wiry, anxious-looking gentleman, a professional architect, and possessed with a vaster ambition and a vaster field than Michael Angelo. Inigo Jones, his great prototype, was no more than a mound-builder to him, for Mr. Mullet is the absolute architectural controller of more than two hundred buildings, costing from $25,000 to nearly $7,000,000 apiece, and when Snipps approaches him to make some faint application for counsel and suggestion, Mr. Mullet explains his prerogatives in the language of his yearly report:

"As the duties of this office are not generally understood, I have thought it desirable, Mr. Snipps, to give the following brief synopsis of them: They now embrace the purchase, sale, and supervision of all real estate belonging to, or under the custody of the Treasury Department, excepting light-house property. The preparation of designs, estimates, and specifications for buildings; the supervision of their construction; the repairs and improvement, the furnishing, lighting, and heating of those already completed; and the construction and supply of all vaults and safes used by the department."

Mr. Mullet's office is magnificently emblazoned with cartoons of innumerable structures which he supervises, and in the adjacent rooms two score of draughtsmen are designing, planning, and improving for the benefit of such rural constituents as those of Snipps. Snipps sees all through it in a minute. He sees that he is asking for nothing out of the way. He perceives that everybody, in fact, has asked before him. Taking one wide, wild survey of the magnificent pagodas, temples, arcades, mausoleums, palaces, and coliseums around him, he cries:

"I see! You are——"

"I am!"

"Mullet!"

"'Tis he!"

As they are in the act of embracing, perhaps, the specious doors of the grand chamber swing wide, and the Congressman, of many terms, Redeyefer, of the Bucks District, steps in with a business stride.

"I want a house or two put up in my destreck," he says, "the people of Zoddertown lost the only available barn in the place, for temperance meetings, and now they want me to get them something on the topolifical order. Grub City wants a Custom House, as the Collector there says he could see a sail once or twice a quarter, if he had a high house to climb onto. Gudyear would like a quarantine, as the people are well down with the fevernager, and they think that something of a Post Office, on the Gothic or Assyrian, might encourage the onhappy youth there to larn how to read and write. As for ciphering, they're the best constituency in the world."

A deputy architect takes both gentlemen through the spacious gallery of art. Mr. Redeyefer looks over the illuminated architecture, like Mr. Legree buying a darkey in the market. Mr. Snipps, newer, resembles a rural gentleman selecting the kind of photograph he might like.

Says Redeyefer:

"What kind o'thing is the Vatican? One of my constituents hez a daughter who has been all over Europe, France and other countries, and she says the Vatican flattens 'em all out. It would be a kind of delicate compliment to her, you see,—and her father votes our ticket straight every time!—to build the Vatican in Grub City."

"The preacher in Tippecanoe," adds Mr. Snipps, "says that Solomon's Temple is the properest form of idee for our Post Office. That, or the Sphynx."

"Oh! sho!" exclaims Redeyefer, "that air Sphynx was on the Asiatic order of arshytecter—a sort of Corinthian, you know! What you want is an edeface more abstruse for a Post Office: the Bizanthian or the Mansard!"

Immediately Snipps runs off and consorts with him twenty other Congressmen more desperate than himself, all bent upon having a new house built in some close-voting section of the district. Or, perhaps, some one influential constituent has a corner lot which he has saved up in the heart of his town, to the detriment of its growth, paying taxes with dogged avarice, in anticipation of selling the same to the government for a costly edifice which shall improve the real estate lying round about it. These twenty Congressmen resolve to join in with any clique, ring, tariff, or river-and-harbor set, which will exchange votes with them, and the obliging Architect of the Treasury, proud of his art and the exercise of it, has no mind to discourage anybody who wants a fine edifice set up with these words beautifully engraved over the portal:

A. B. MULLET, ARCHITECT.

Now, to take up the sober side of the matter. It is a fact that one of the grossest extravagances of the period is building. A government building is never built cheaply, and there are always influences at work to promote unnecessary building, to uproot old houses and restore them with more expensive ones, to covet a government lot and to get it cheap, edifice and all. The history of the time is full of such scandals—the Chicago Marine Hospital, the New Orleans Custom House, the Carson City Assay Office.

MR. MULLET'S REPORTS.

If we examine, we shall find that almost every government building has cost far more than the original estimate, and that not one has cost less.

The Custom House at Bangor, Maine, should have cost, with ground, according to the architect's admission, $60,000. It has cost $195,000.

The Chicago Custom House ran up from $310,000 to $467,000.

The Detroit Custom House ran from $28,000 to $217,000.

To present this matter in the most vivid way, I figure out this table from the architect's report of 1869:

CUSTOM HOUSES.	Cost of site and original estimate of building.	What it has cost already.
Alexandria, Va.	$ 55,000	$ 75,000
Bath, Me.	62,000	105,000
Bangor, Me.	60,000	195,000
Barnstable, Mass.	18,000	57,000
Belfast, Me.	26,000	36,000
Bristol, Me.	21,000	28,000
Buffalo, N. Y.	169,000	292,000
Burlington, Vt.	86,000	88,000
Cleveland, O.	113,000	189,000
Chicago, Ill.	310,000	468,000
Detroit, Mich.	28,000	217,000
Dubuque, Iowa	187,000	200,000
Eastport, Me.	32,000	42,000
Ellsworth, Me.	11,000	26,000
Galena, Ill.	55,000	69,000
Galveston, Tex.	100,000	126,000
Georgetown, D. C.	45,000	65,000
Gloucester, Mass.	35,000	49,000
Louisville, Ky.	164,000	303,000
Milwaukee, Wis.	143,000	190,000
Newark, N. J.	131,000	163,000
New Haven, Conn.	118,000	190,000
Oswego, N. Y.	92,000	134,000
Plattsburg, N. Y.	56,000	72,000
Petersburg, Va.	68,000	160,000
Pittsburgh, Pa.	85,000	151,000
Portsmouth, N. H.	108,000	125,000
Providence, R. I.	191,000	261,000
Richmond, Va.	171,000	263,000
San Francisco, Cal.	580,000	806,000
Sandusky, Ohio	53,000	75,000
St. Louis, Mo.	376,000	381,000
Toledo, Ohio	51,000	87,000
Waldoboro, Me.	17,000	35,000
Wheeling, W. Va.	105,000	125,000
Wilmington, Del.	82,000	100,000
MARINE HOSPITALS.		
Chelsea, Mass.	$172,000	$373,000
Cleveland, Ohio	52,000	110,000
Detroit, Mich.	77,000	106,000
Galena, Ill.	13,000	53,000
New Orleans, La.	446,000	528,000
Portland, Me.	77,000	108,000
Vicksburg, Miss.	61,000	76,000
Wilmington, N. C.	35,000	43,000
COURT HOUSES AND POST OFFICES.		
Baltimore, Md.	$162,000	$261,000
Indianapolis, Ind.	118,000	190,000
Rutland, Vt.	85,000	105,000
Windsor, Vt.	57,000	85,000

In not more than forty per cent of the two hundred odd buildings which are presented in Mr. Mullet's report for 1869, are the contract figures given so as to enable me to show with precision how far more costly edifices exceeded the suppositions or argumentative estimates put forth by their architect. It is but fair to say that many of these buildings were constructed long prior to Mr. Mullet's accession, and perhaps under a looser organization. But they do show, whoever built them, that government architects are never in the habit of adhering to their estimates. A figure is put down which will generally bring an appropriation, and a public work of this sort, once begun, must be finished up at any price, to save scandal to the administration. I find we have spent upon the old and new Custom House at Charleston, South Carolina, $2,173,000, to make a nest for treason, and a target for bombardment in the end.

The Baltimore Custom House cost $955,000. The Custom House at Cincinnati cost $351,000. The Mobile Custom House cost $400,000. The Philadelphia Custom House, $317,000. The Portland Custom House, $536,000. The New Orleans Mint, $421,000. And the New Orleans Custom House, having swallowed up the enormous sum of $2,983,000, is denounced by Mr. Mullet in harsher terms than the present article has employed, as follows:

"The unfinished monstrosity known as the New Orleans Custom House is a disgrace to the government, as well as its designers and builders. The temporary roof placed over it at the close of the war is almost worthless, and must be renewed or the building vacated. I cannot recommend the completion of the building according to the original design, which would cost upward of $2,000,000 in addition to the amount already expended; a sum sufficient to erect, out of the material on hand, a suitable, convenient, and durable structure. I feel, on the other hand, reluctant to recommend that the immense mass of material now piled on the foundations be used as a quarry, and a proper building erected on the site, though I believe it would be the best plan."

Yet, doubtless, when this stupendous fraud was undertaken, elaborate pictures were circulated, the architect was praised to the skies, and the nation, from frontier to centre, felt its little vanity exercised to the quick because America could possess such a noble Custom House capable of swallowing up such an untold quantity of treasure.

AN INSIDE VIEW.

Yet Mr. Mullet,—who is a very sensitive and very able architect,—is now in favor of buying high-priced ground on the Battery, at New York, to put up a block for Custom House, Assay Office, etc., while his report shows that we have already spent in that city more than two and a half millions for a Custom House, of which more than a million and a quarter was expended no later than 1865.

It would be unjust to charge to this enthusiastic architect the follies of Congressmen, the avarice of neighborhoods, and the irregularity of the appropriations, which, as he alleges, is often the cause of the discrepancy between estimate and outlay; it is not the man particularly, but the abuse which I am illustrating. But even Mr. Mullet does not always take the most dispassionate view of his professional friends, as for example:

"While Marine Hospitals," he says, "have been erected in places like Burlington, Vermont; Burlington, Iowa; Galena, Illinois; Ocracoke Inlet, North Carolina, etc., no provision has been made for buildings at the great ports of New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore; indeed, so remarkable has been the selection of locations that it is difficult to imagine any other motive for the erection of the buildings in many cases than a desire to expend money in the locality in which the buildings were located."

Indeed, the more I read of Mr. Mullet upon his predecessors in office, the more fully is the fact established in my mind that a man of sagacity and of his office has unduly increased, that he is an over-worked official, and that too much building is the vice of the period. These are his words:

"The business of this office has greatly increased during the past year, not only in the number and importance of the buildings in course of construction, which are largely in excess of any previous period in its history, but from the accumulation of new duties, and from other causes that will be explained hereafter."

The valuable reports of Mr. Mullet show that in the rush of putting up new houses government actually forgot to ask for titles for the land which it purchased for them to stand upon.

"Upon taking charge of this office," he says, "I found that no record existed of the real estate owned by the department; that the title papers were in various hands, and that in many cases no official record existed to show that the property belonged to the government. The investigation has resulted in the reclamation of many valuable pieces of property of which the department had lost possession."

YOUNG HOPEFUL.

Magnanimity forbids me to dismiss this subject without reference to the buoyant spirits, the pride of art, and the willing disposition of this admirable architect. Louis XIV. would have found him invaluable. Queen Anne would have instantly dismissed Wren had he lived in that generation. He seems to be the legitimate successor of l'Enfant, who planned this magnificent city, and who erected for the millionaire Robert Morris so noble a mansion at so corresponding a cost that it would have made him a mausoleum equal to Hadrian's had not the purse of friend Robert been a trifle too short, and compelled him to seek a more inglorious tomb in the debtor's jail at Philadelphia.

In almost every case where anything is recommended to be put up, Mr. Mullet rises to the occasion. On the subject of hospitals he recommends that government experiment in them, by way of amusement, and see how many different kinds can be made.

"By thus," he says, "making each new building the type of a different system of hospital construction (in regard to the merits of which there is still great diversity of opinion), much valuable information might be obtained. Thus the hospital to be erected in New York might be made the exponent of the experience gained in the late war, in regard to what is known as the 'pavilion plan,' while the hospital at Baltimore might, in like manner, embody all the improvements that have been made in the best French hospitals."

On the subject of the mint in Carson City, Nevada, which some of the shrewdest members of Congress have pronounced superfluous and extravagant, Mr. Mullet sees no ground for dismay; on the contrary, he wants more:

"A great deal of criticism has been elicited in regard to the size of the building, which has been pronounced unnecessarily large; but I do not hesitate to assert that if a mint is needed at Carson City, the building is too small, and that it will require additions at no distant day. A fuel shed and blacksmith's shop is much needed, and should be erected without delay."

A skeptic might urge some of Mr. Mullet's buildings are altogether too spacious for their purposes as well as for their localities; thus, his Custom House at Portland, Oregon, is 118 by 64 feet, and three floors high; his Custom House at St. Paul is 130 by 70 feet; his San Francisco mint is 221 by 164 feet.

CIVIC LIBERALITY.

Altogether, however, Mr. Mullet is hopeful. The people of the great emporiums of Boise City, Idaho, Dallas City, Oregon, and Omaha, Nebraska, having presented corner lots for the sake of retaining souvenirs of Mr. Mullet's genius, that architect replies in terms worthy of Carrova when he presents all his models to his native village:

"I cannot speak too highly of the liberality and public spirit manifested by the inhabitants of the [illegible]."

That is the trouble with this country; it has too many villages of liberality and public spirit. Thousands of our countrymen come annually to Washington, incurring large expenses, to say, in the same ardor of self-immolation:

"Our government! all we have is yours; all our vacant lots, the greenest of our duck-ponds, our most precious reservations! Come amongst us and we will do you good."

These noble spirits come from Paducah, Kentucky, and from Little Rock, Ark.; from Barnegat, New Jersey, and from Skowhegan, Maine. Some skeptical member of Congress having introduced a resolution last week to ask the present condition of the building business, Mr. Boutwell replied, in these tables, to which I have taken the liberty of adding some figures, as the Secretary forgot to do so.

LIST OF BUILDINGS NOW BEING CONSTRUCTED.

Custom House, Post Office, &c., Astoria, Oregon. Indefinite cost. Site, $8,000.
Custom House, Post Office, &c., Portland, Me. Site alone cost $149,000. Nearly $400,000 already spent.
Custom House, Post Office, United States Court, &c., Cairo, Ill. $40,000 already spent.
Custom House, Post Office, United States Court, &c., Portland, Oregon.
Custom House, Post Office, United States Land Office, &c., St. Paul, Minn. $120,000 already spent.
United States Court and Post Office, Madison, Wis. Nearly $200,000 spent.
United States Court and Post Office, Des Moines, Iowa. $150,000 spent.
United States Court and Post Office, New York city, New York. To cost $4,000,000.
United States Court and Post Office, Portland, Me. $200,000 spent.
Post Office and Sub-Treasury, Boston, Mass. To cost from $2,000,000 to $3,000,000.
Marine Hospital, Chicago, Ill. Nearly $900,000 spent.
Branch Mint, San Francisco, Cal. $500,000 spent.
Branch Mint, Dallas City, Oregon. $40,000 spent.
Appraisers' stores, Philadelphia, Penn. $560,000 spent.
Sea-wall of barge office, New York city, N. Y. $20,000 spent.
Custom House, Post Office, &c., Wiscasset, Me. $25,000 spent.
Custom House, United States Court, Post Office, &c., Ogdensburg, N. Y. $80,000 spent.
Extension to United States Court, Post Office, &c., Bangor, Me. $200,000 spent.
United States Court and Post Office, Springfield, Ill. $200,000 spent.

BUILDINGS FOR WHICH APPROPRIATIONS HAVE BEEN MADE.

Custom House, United States Court, Post Office, &c., Knoxville, Tenn., probably to cost $200,000.
Custom House, United States Court, Post Office, &c., Machias, Maine, probably to cost $100,000.
Custom House, United States Court, Post Office, &c., Nashville, Tenn., probably to cost $350,000.
United States Court and Post Office, Columbia, South Carolina, probably to cost $300,000.
United States Court and Post Office, Omaha, Nebraska, probably to cost $800,000.
Assay Office, Boise City, Idaho, probably to cost $250,000.

APPLICATIONS WHICH HAVE BEEN MADE FOR PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Custom House, United States Court, Post Office, &c., Albany, New York, $800,000.
Custom House, United States Court, Post Office, &c., Erie, Pennsylvania.
Custom House, United States Court, Post Office, &c., Paducah, Kentucky.
Custom House, United States Court, Post Office, &c., Parkersburg, West Virginia.
Custom House, United States Court, Post Office, &c., Quincy, Illinois.
Custom House, United States Court, Post Office, &c., Wilmington, North Carolina.
United States Court House, Post Office, &c., Grand Rapids, Michigan.
United States Court House, Post Office, &c., Hartford, Connecticut.
United States Court House, Post Office, &c., Jefferson City, Missouri.
United States Court House, Post Office, &c., Kansas City, Missouri.
United States Court House, Post Office, &c., Little Rock, Arkansas.
United States Court House, Post Office, &c., Raleigh, North Carolina.
United States Court House, Post Office, &c., St. Joseph, Missouri.
United States Court House, Post Office, &c., St. Louis, Missouri.

EXTENSIONS.

Extension of Custom House, &c., Cleveland, Ohio.
Extension of Custom House, &c., Indianapolis, Indiana.

In this reply of Mr. Boutwell there is a paragraph which shows the extraordinary nature of Mr. Mullet's architecture. He can build a meeting-house, but if it is found that some mistake had been made in the specification, and a hen-coop was required instead, the architect is ready with some slight amendments. Here is an instance at Boise City:

"The information in possession of the department tends to show that the building at Dallas City, Oregon, will not be needed as a mint; nor is it certain that it will be required as an assay office. It has been suggested that it be converted into a Court House and Post Office. In the present condition of the work, I advise that no further expenditure be incurred beyond what may be necessary to protect the building. The entire cost of the building is estimated at $160,000, of which $71,000 has been already expended. If the character of the building should be changed, as suggested above, a saving of $15,000 might be made."

MORAL.

It is unfortunate that in this article I have been compelled to speak of the man of art, rather than the man of neighborhood: for the community which will raise a lobby and send it here on a selfish errand, to pluck from the purse of the hard-taxed public wherewithal to raise some needless pile, or to abate some nuisance of a ditch, or a pond, by filling it in with the national granite, is a community without pride. That edifice was corruptly obtained by that town, and it stands up in the public place thereof like an immortal beggar or bummer, the worst tavern in all the settlement, because the worst example. Talk of haunted houses! What house is so haunted as an ill-gotten one? What example is worse in a republican town than a grand and useless edifice, about which the legend runs that it was "Hooked from Uncle Sam." An idle house with a tale of this kind upon it, is worse than the idle hand for which Satan ever finds some evil thing to do. But the evil lies in Congress and the loose spirits there. A Congressman who will report in favor of a useless and expensive building, purely local, knowing that he takes money from the whole tax-paying public to get it, is little better than the man who sells a [illegible]. Architects will aspire; individual constituents will be selfish; but between the parent government and the smallest town there should be reciprocal honor; for what robs the parent makes the whole family poorer.

I have purposely written this article in a light vein, wishing to expose an extravagance rather than a presumed fraud. But there are little things in this study which make one pause and think graver things. What does this mean at the close of Mr. Mullet's last report, where he appeals for better salaries for his draughtsmen?

"Underpaid and dissatisfied clerks are certainly more easily tampered with than those who are properly remunerated, and who feel that their positions are honorable and desirable; and I believe that the present absurd scale of prices tends directly to promote fraud and encourage incompetency."

GATH.

THE DETROIT RIVER TUNNEL

The Surveys Made, Plans Prepared, and Time and Cost of Constructing the Tunnel Fixed—Canadian Act of Incorporation.

From the Chicago Railway Review.

Plans for more speedy, certain, and adequate means of railway transit across the Detroit River, at Detroit, date from the laying of the third rail on the Great Western Railway, constituting a link in that route between Chicago and the seaboard, on which the problem of *through* traffic was first decisively solved. The reader is referred, for details upon this subject, to articles in the *Review* on the Michigan Central (April 22, 1869) and the Great Western Railway (December 16, 1869). It will suffice to state here that the means of transfer between the two lines consist of two large and powerful steam ferry boats,—one for transferring through *trains*; the other (formerly used for passengers, freight, and baggage) more particularly for local business ending at Detroit. These means, though adequate thus far, are neither so certain, so full, nor so economical as the rapidly growing business of the great line demands; and, within the past ten years, projects for bridging and tunnelling the river have been first seriously considered. The first definite proposition,—as well as the first suggestion of these projects, we believe,—came from this side; and it is largely due to the energy and sagacity of the Michigan Central management that a definite plan is now proposed, which meets with hearty favor, and will receive all the necessary legislation in Canada, and to the realization of which only municipal authorization from a city vitally interested therein, is needed on this side. This is the plan of a

RAILWAY TUNNEL

connecting the termini of all railway lines running to Detroit and Windsor.

ENGINEERING FEATURES OF THE TUNNEL.

Mr. E. S. Chesbrough, Chief Engineer, was instructed by James F. Joy, Esq., to investigate the feasibility of the project, and his assistants have within the year completed the details of the work, and the final plans have recently been submitted.

A practical crossing below the city was first sought—partly for the reason that certain new railways projected in Canada would thus best be accommodated; but the ground was unfavorable, and no certainly good ground entirely across was found till the present location was reached.

GENERAL OUTLINE.

The proposed line (including approaches) may be said to begin at the station of the Michigan Central Railway, in Detroit, and will be on the surface to First street. Between First street and Cass street, there will be an open cutting; but by a favorable grade of the street, the line will get under cover at Cass street, and for a short distance will be under a girder covering.

But the rising grade of the street, and the descending grade of the tunnel render it practicable to commence arching at a distance of forty-seven feet, which will first be open cutting; then a double track tunnel, or covered way will be built.

At a distance of ninety-two feet from the Detroit portal, the circular form of the tunnels will begin. Thence by two single track tunnels to the Canada portal on the Canada side; thence by open cutting for about half a mile; and thence, on surface, for about one-third of a mile to the junction with the Great Western Railway, two miles from the Windsor Station.

THE DETAILS OF THE PLAN

are as follows:

Two single track tunnels.

Length of tunnels, 8,568 feet, portal to portal.

Grade 1 in 50 on each side of river, with 1,000 feet level below bed of river.

Size, 18 feet 6 inches interior diameter.

Shape cylindrical.

Thickness of shell under river, 2 feet.

Thickness of shell not under river, 1 foot 6 inches.

The main tunnels to be fifty feet apart. It is expected that one will be constructed first.

Drainage by a small circular tunnel—five feet interior—built midway between the main tunnels, and below grade. This tunnel is to extend across the river between the two shafts; and is to be first constructed,—not only to drain the main tunnels during and after their construction, but (along its line, and by branches up to the main tunnels) to develop as far as possible the nature of the soil before their commencement. This will prove of great utility in the letting of the contracts, enabling the contractors to form estimates and proceed with certainty. Everything, however, indicates good ground,—the borings having been made at distances of not more than 500 feet.

Excavation and Masonry.—There will be 294,000 cubic yards of excavation in open cutting; 233,000 cubic yards of excavation in tunnel; 68,000 cubic yards of brick masonry, exclusive of drainage tunnel; 3,700 cubic yards of stone masonry.

Two working shafts, ten feet interior diameter, are to be constructed, one on each side of the river, between main tunnels, and connecting by means of lateral drifts nine feet interior diameter.

Time. Without any shaft in the river, the work can be executed in two years, allowing a margin for extra precaution under the deep part of the river.

Cost.—The capital proposed to accomplish the work—$3,000,000—allows a margin over the engineer's estimate, which is $2,650,000, and includes permanent double track, with steel rails, right of way, etc.

The character of the soil, as indicated by borings made to the full depth of the tunnel, is stiff blue clay, with occasional pockets of sand and gravel, so common in the drift formation of this section of the country.

The location of the Detroit approach is not precisely determined, but will depend somewhat on the cost of right of way, and facility of securing it. The surface line will probably follow Jefferson avenue, from the present depot, until the grade is sufficiently below the surface to pass beneath neighboring buildings without endangering them.

The Canadian Parliament have under consideration a bill—"An act to incorporate the Detroit River Transit Company." The bill—after a preamble, reciting the petitions of those named in it, and of the Great Western Railway Company, claiming corporate rights to construct a tunnel under the Detroit River, and asking that the petitioners be intrusted with the enterprise—names as corporators:

Hon. Wm. McMaster, of the Canadian Senate;
James F. Joy, Detroit;
Henry P. Baldwin, Detroit, Governor of Michigan;
Christian H. Buhl, President Second National Bank, Detroit;
Donald McInnes, Hamilton, Ont.,
Nathaniel Thayer, Boston;
Hon. John Carling, London, Ont.,
Joseph Price, Hamilton, Ont.;
Hugh Allan, Montreal;
George Stephen, Montreal;
William B. Wesson, Detroit;
Francois Cason, Windsor;
John O'Connor, Windsor;
Morris K. Jessup, New York;
Frank Smith, Toronto, Ont.;
Lewis Moffatt, Toronto, Ont.;

—constituting them a body corporate and politic by the name of the "Detroit River Transit Co.," with power to construct, maintain, and manage a tunnel for railway purposes (the Railway act of 1858 being incorporated with this act) between Windsor and Detroit, said tunnel to be double, in whole or part, if necessary; and to be open, under uniform tariff rates, to all railways, existing or to be constructed, terminating at its points of beginning, and to be worked by the Transit Co., if they so determine, either by steam or horse power, for local business between the two cities.

ORGANIZATION AND FINANCES.

The corporators are constituted a Board of Provisional Directors, until the first election of Directors (at the annual meeting of shareholders, on the first Monday of June), with authority to open books, and procure subscriptions to stock; and carry on new surveys, or acquire existing ones.

Shareholders to have equal rights, irrespective of residence.

The capital stock to be $3,000,000—30,000 shares of $100.

On the subscription of $[illegible],000 to the stock—the 10 per cent being paid and deposited within five days, the corporators to call a shareholders' meeting for the election of Directors for one year—no person so elected to own less than forty shares, on which all calls are paid, no call to exceed 10 per cent.

The Directors are authorized to exclude from subscribing such persons as might, in their judgment, delay or prevent the completion of the work; and, if more than the whole is subscribed, to so apportion it (excluding subscribers if they see fit) as to best secure the building of the tunnel.

The Directors, on authorization of the shareholders, to issue bonds of the company (in the aggregate not more than $3,000,000), as security for money raised for construction—these bonds to be a first claim on the company's property, the holders to be mortgagees *pro rata*; the bonds to be at no time in excess of the paid-up installments on shares.

Promissory notes and bills of exchange of the company authorized in sums of not less than $100,—valid if authorized by company officers without seal of the company, and no officer individually holden therefor.

Company authorized to purchase lands and right of way thereto; to enter into contracts with railway companies on either side for the leasing of the tunnel, and the hiring of engines and rolling stock thereof; and to issue stock to railway companies in consideration of loan of its credit.

CONSOLIDATION WITH OTHER COMPANY.

Company authorized to consolidate with any Michigan company authorized for a similar purpose,—contract of consolidation to be submitted to separate meetings of the stockholders of the respective corporations, to be ratified by two-thirds vote; the property and concerns of this corporation vested in the new, all rights of creditors being unimpaired.

VOTING.

Shareholders to vote, either in person or by proxy, one vote for each share; the Directors may also, at any meeting of the board, vote by proxy, such proxy to be held by another Director,—provided that no more than two proxies be held by one Director of the other Directors, and no less than four Directors shall be present at any meeting.

CONSTRUCTION OF THE WORK.

"The work shall be commenced, and $150,000 paid in within two years, and the whole work completed within six years from the passage of this act."

THE BRIDGE PROJECT.

A bridge across the river involves no impossibilities, either of engineering or cost; but, the tunnel being demonstrated as feasible,—in construction, cost, and operation—was regarded with most favor, as involving no conflict with navigation interests or prejudices, and as presenting no difficulties on this side which necessitates other than assured and friendly municipal legislation. The original bill, however (for a copy of which, containing the amendments of the Parliament we are indebted to General Superintendent Sargent), contemplated a "bridge in lieu of a tunnel," on the judgment of the petitioners; and of its twenty-eight sections, four relating exclusively to the alternative project were cut out.

These authorized a bridge for foot, carriage, and railway passage; gave the company two years from the passage of the act to elect whether it should assume the name of "The Detroit Tunnel Company," or "The Detroit Bridge Company;" provided for the commencement of the work within three and its completion within six years; and provided for the erection of coffer-dams, etc. It was to be constructed "so as not materially to obstruct the river;" to have one or more draws of ample width to give unobstructed passage to all boats and vessels, without unnecessary delay; or, if constructed without a draw, to be at least 110 feet above the river, resting on piers not less than 300 feet apart.

THE SAN DIEGO MINES.

Rich Quartz Leads Alleged to have been Discovered—The Placer Mines Superficial.

Cuyamaca District (March 19) Correspondence of the San Diego (Cal.) Union.

The fact is that here the excitement is so intense that one scarcely knows whether he is on his head or heels. Imagine 800 men turned out loose in the mountains, with as little sense and as much "friskness" as so many horses. The people here are positively wild. Such a thing as sober thought is unknown. The rumor comes that Tom, Dick, or Harry has "struck it," and forthwith the whole camp rushes pell-mell for the "new diggins." People don't sleep here at all (or if they do they are more lucky than I). All night long the ferocious prospectors make the hills resound with their stories of the day's adventures. Talk of Babel! Let a fellow try camping out in the mountains hereabouts, and he will realize the force of the quotation, "confusion worse confounded." Of recent discoveries, perhaps the most important is that of the Hayden lead. This mine is considered by old quartz men to be as rich as the "George Washington." It was discovered March 4, by Paul Hayden, and the ledge has been opened in three different places. Mr. Hayden has located 1,000 feet for the company. Yesterday I saw some specimens taken from a hole four feet deep which would certainly yield $1 to the pound.

The ore of all the newly discovered ledges is similar to that of the "George Washington." The "casing" is of the talcose slate, and this formation may be traced throughout the country.

Mr. Hayden, previous to the discovery of his lead, was engaged in placer mining with four others. They packed their dirt 300 yards to water, and averaged $2.50 per day to the hand. This is the best placer mining yet done here. The placer deposits are undoubtedly superficial, and will not keep 100 men employed for two weeks. This is my opinion, after an experience of nearly twenty years in placer mining. Very few persons here have made more than $1 to $2 per day. The country does not bear the aspect of extensive placers. There is no heavy "wash," and the diggings are nowhere more than six to eight feet in depth.

The "Good Hope" was located on the 7th, in the Julian District. The ledge was discovered by George W. Swain and Captain Miller. It is half a mile north of the "George Washington." The rock taken out is very rich, specimens being thickly studded with gold. At the point where the ledge was opened the vein is two feet in width.

Other discoveries are daily reported. Many very valuable ledges have undoubtedly been found, and I believe many more are yet to be discovered. This whole region is evidently rich in mineral deposits. It is a spur of the Sierra Nevada range, splitting off at Owens' Lake, one spur running southerly through the counties of Los Angeles, St. Bernardino, and San Diego to the Peninsula of Lower California, and the other running southerly across Arizona into Mexico. Like the ranges above Owens' Lake, the slopes on the east are argentiferous, while those on the west are auriferous. It is in this western range that the recent gold discoveries have been made. Not more than sixty miles north of the Cuyamaca Mountains, in St. Bernardino County, are the gold deposits of Lytle Creek, which have been worked for the past six years, and from which several hundred thousand dollars have been extracted. Running northerly, these gravel deposits continue almost uninterruptedly, terminating in what is known as the San Feliciana District, in Santa Barbara County. The only quartz ledges worked are those of the Soledad district in Los Angeles County, midway between San Feliciana and Lytle Creek, which are paying well. San Feliciana is the point where gold was first discovered in California. At Lytle Creek there are now hydraulic works, which are said to pay from $1,000 to $1,500 per week.

But here, in San Diego County, quartz is our reliance; and it is the opinion of quartz miners of many years' experience that nowhere in California has so much rich quartz been found distributed over so large a surface of country.

A ledge that has not yet attracted special notice is that known as the "Wetherby" lead, at San Pasqual. It has been imperfectly worked, and has yielded an average of $33 to the ton. It was abandoned two years since, owing to the want of capital to pump the water out. This mine is on the western edge of the Cuyamaca district, and quartz lodes are traceable from this point to and beyond the Cuyamaca Mountains.

Intermediate between the Wetherby mine and the Cuyamaca District lie the Santa Maria placer mines, which have been worked at intervals during the past twelve years, yielding fair returns in the rainy season. The want of water during a great portion of the year prevents extensive operations.

The Cuyamaca District possesses great value in view of its proximity to the harbor of San Diego. We are by the present wagon road sixty miles from the bay, but this distance can be shortened by at least twenty miles, and if the present excitement holds it will not be long before a new road is opened. Indeed, some of the [illegible] are already at work upon a short cut.

Here, too, we have an abundant timber supply, and water sufficient for the demands of a large community, and for all the wants of a quartz mining district. The climate during the greater part of the year is delightful, and the soil in the neighboring valley is very rich.

I should mention, for the benefit of geologists, that the celebrated Temescal tin mines lie midway between Cuyamaca and Lytle Creek, in the same range of mountains.

The flush times of California seem to be revived for a season here. As in days of yore, men sleep upon the ground and eat around their camp-fires. But few tents, comparatively speaking, have yet been put up. At "Julian City" there are two log cabins and some twenty odd tents, and at "Coleman City," three miles west, there are a dozen tents. Probably 800 people are encamped in the Julian district, and about 150 at Coleman City. A town site has been laid off on a flat near the "Washington" mine, and the locators have gone to your city to sell lots. But, in spite of the lack of habitations, men congregate in knots and talk excitedly over the "prospects." We have two "rum-mills" in full blast, which are well patronized; and a grocery store is likewise doing a thriving business. People are flocking in daily from Los Angeles and San Bernardino Counties, besides the throngs from San Diego, and we have now at the mines an aggregate population of not far from 1,000.

There has been considerable suffering from the recent cold weather. The night of Thursday, March 10, was really terrible. A very large proportion of the people were without shelter, and the driving storm came upon them with full force. On the whole, after having travelled over this country for two weeks, and after having prospected, and talked with other prospectors, I believe that I am warranted in saying that no richer quartz district than this has yet been opened in California. Here is a field wherein the capitalists of the great cities may operate with profit, and the city of San Diego will surely be richly benefited by the working of these mines.

THE ONEIDA DISASTER.

Another Account of the Terrible Marine Tragedy—Particulars of the Manner in Which Ensign James Cowie Met His Death—The Bravery of Lieutenant Commander Muldaur and Paymaster Tullock.

From the Washington Chronicle, March 29.

The following letter from a naval officer stationed in Japanese waters to Colonel Cowie, of this city, will be read with interest, as it touches upon two points hitherto not very clearly explained, namely: Why the Oneida attempted to cross the bow of the Bombay, and why Surgeon Studdards entered the boat with the men who were saved:

"UNITED STATES STEAMER DELAWARE,
"OFF FOO-CHOW, February 11, 1870.

"DEAR SIR: It grieves me much to be obliged to write to you of the terrible disaster of which ere this you must have heard. Dear James is gone from amongst us, and the best tribute that I can pay to the memory of our good and beloved messmate is to offer what consolation may be in my power to his parents. Entering the Naval Academy, as we did, almost together, always in the same class, separating at one graduation to meet in a few months on the same squadron; afterward for nine months messmates on the Oneida, it seems to me like losing a brother, and well can I sympathize with you in your affliction at losing a son who must have been so dear. I was in Hong Kong when I heard of the disaster, and have had but little opportunity of informing myself of the details.

"The ship left Yokohama about 5 o'clock on the evening of the 24th of January, homeward bound. Shortly after dark a steamer was sighted ahead, and as there was a danger of running ashore if she stood on her course, the Oneida attempted to cross the other steamer's bow; in so doing they collided, the Bombay striking the Oneida between the main and mizzen rigging, cutting her down and laying open the whole after-part of the starboard side. The two men at the wheel were killed instantly, and the rudder rendered useless. All hope of saving the ship was immediately given up, and every exertion was made to save the sick and feeble. Every officer and man stood to his station nobly; but two boats were available, the other being stove; one was immediately cleared away, and into it were put the sick in charge of one of the surgeons. Meanwhile every exertion was made to attract attention by hails, firing guns, blowing the steam whistle, etc., but the wretch in command of the Bombay kept on his course, nor did he report the accident on his arrival in Yokohama, but an hour afterward.

"The men worked like heroes, and stuck to their stations to the last. The engineer of the watch (Charles W. Senter) refused to leave his post, and was drowned at the throttle-valve. Mr. Stewart, the executive officer, aided by Midshipman Adams, loaded and fired the guns. They worked until the water was waist-deep around them. Adams went into the magazine to get a last charge of powder, and while returning was struck down and instantly killed by the forecastle gun, which slid from its place down a hatchway. The Captain refused to take a boat. Ordering the men to save themselves, he said he would go down with his ship. Messrs. Stewart, the executive, Muldaur, the navigator, and Yates, officer of the deck, stood by the Captain on the bridge. The men were driven to the forecastle by the water, and there, with certain death staring them in the face, instead of giving way to grief, they went down cheering the old flag. Dear James probably never knew what happened. He is said to have been sick and confined to his room, and from what I know of where his room must have been he was probably instantly killed by the collision. Poor fellow! he at least escaped the agony of the next ten minutes. The extreme cold of the water must have paralyzed all who were precipitated into it. Twenty officers and ninety-seven men were lost; four officers and fifty-seven men saved. Mr. Stewart and Paymaster Tullock were both seen after the ship sunk, but both went down before aid could reach them.

"On hearing of the affair the Admiral immediately gave orders for the Delaware to proceed to Yokohama. We had reached this port when one of the engines broke down, and the Admiral will go on by mail steamer. We shall probably return to Hong-Kong. The bodies of the lost have, I suppose, been recovered before this. If there is anything in my power that I may do for you, pray command me.

"It seems to me as if in the Oneida went down nearly all the friends that I had, so long was I with them, and James, particularly—a better messmate never walked the deck. He was liked by everybody, and particularly by his superior officers. Once he had been mentioned in despatches to the Admiral for conduct during a gale of wind, and I know that he never flinched from danger. Had he been on the Oneida's deck, he would have met his death as bravely as the rest. If I can get any of his effects I shall send them to you, for you must value them next to himself.

"In closing, allow me to offer my services again. Please accept for yourself, and convey to your family, my warmest sympathies for them in their great affliction.

"I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,
E. W. VERY, Ensign.

"Colonel GEORGE COWIE, Washington, D. C."

The subjoined letter from Paymaster Lyon, United States Navy, has just been received:

"UNITED STATES SHIP IDAHO,
YOKOHAMA, Japan, Feb. 14, 1870.

"*Hon. Thomas L. Tullock, Washington, D. C.:*

"MY DEAR SIR: I feel very great hesitancy about intruding myself—an entire stranger—upon you in this hour of sorrow; but your son's many warm friends here seem to think me the most suitable person to convey to you assurances of our deep and earnest sympathy. You will, doubtless, have seen in the newspapers an account of the terrible loss of the Oneida, on the 24th ultimo, with almost all her officers and crew, and I can, therefore, be spared the pain of recounting the harrowing details.

"There was no ship in our squadron on which there seemed to have been collected so many officers whom the country could so ill spare, and who would be missed by so many friends.

"The Oneida was a great favorite everywhere, and her officers were always welcome visitors on every ship and at every house. Among them all, there was no one more prized and better loved than your son; no one, now that he is gone, who is spoken of more often and more regretfully. He was of such a genial disposition, so full of life and sunshine, so generous and unselfish, so true to his friends, that he had won his way right straight to our very hearts, and bound himself there as with hooks of steel, so that we had learned to love him almost as a brother. I had known him intimately since we first met at Pensacola in '66, when he was on the Paul Jones, and from much similarity in our tastes and sympathies a friendship had sprung up between us which is now to me one of the most cherished memories of my life. He was a most excellent officer, one of the best in our corps, and taking great pride in his office, and performing all its functions with exactitude and promptness. I have met few persons in whose character such an intense love of country, coupled with the desire to consult her interests before those of himself or any other individual, seemed to be so much the ruling passion.

"Although two weeks have elapsed since the collision, we have found only the bodies of the captain and the carpenter, and I fear we will not be able to recover any of the others on account of the strong tide which sets out toward the sea.

"Assuring you once more of our warmest sympathies, and with the earnest prayer that God may be very near to you in this hour of sadness—may comfort and strengthen you as you walk through the dark valley, believe me, with much respect, faithfully yours,

"GEORGE A. LYON, Paymaster U. S. N."

United States Consul C. A. Shepherd writes as follows from Yeddo, February 20:

"No bodies except those of the Captain and carpenter are yet found, and no personal effects recovered. Divers are expected from Shanghai to-day, and as soon as the weather will permit they will go down to the wreck."

The following letter will be interesting not only to the immediate friends of the late Lieutenant Commander Muldaur, but to all who sympathize with the mourners of the Oneida's gallant crew:

To the Editor of the Chronicle:

"Enclosed please find a letter from C. O. Shepard, Esq., our Consul at Yeddo, to my niece, the widow of Alonzo W. Muldaur, Lieutenant Commander and navigating officer of the Oneida. The letter speaks for itself.

"Very respectfully, THEODORE L. LANE.

"SIXTH AUDITOR'S OFFICE, March 26, 1870.

"CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
"YEDDO, Japan, January 31, 1870.

"*Mrs. Muldaur:*

"MY DEAR MADAM: I do not write to add one feather's weight to the anguish which is already rending your heart, but only to assure you that tender, loving hands are doing their utmost to recover and forward to their friends the remains and valuables of the Oneida's martyrs.

"Our eyes dim with yours; our hearts throb with pain. With your husband almost daily for the last six weeks, I had learned to admire his noble, generous nature; and the heroic manner in which he met his fate will place him high up on the roll of the nation's honored.

"With the officers, almost to a man, he refused the boats and went down at his post. He and paymaster Tullock were my warm and particular friends, and all or anything that can be done, any wish that you may have that I can meet, command me for. I shall return to the scene of disaster to-morrow, and unite my efforts with the many who are exerting themselves to the utmost.

"The telegraph and papers will or have ere this given you the terrible, inhuman, sickening particulars. To think that had the brute, (Captain Eyre, of the Bombay) stopped his ship and lowered his boats all or nearly all might have been saved.

"Do not hesitate, Mrs. Muldaur, to command me for anything in my power.

"Sympathizingly, sorrowfully, yours,
"C. O. SHEPARD, U. S. Consul, Yeddo."

GENERAL THOMAS' DEATH.

The Order of General Sherman.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, March 29, 1870.

It has become the painful duty of the General to announce to the Army the death of one of our most exalted Generals, George H. Thomas, who expired last evening at half-past 7 o'clock, in San Francisco, Cal. There is no need to turn to the archives to search for his history, for it is recorded in almost every page during the past ten years; but his classmate and comrade owes him a personal tribute, in which he knows every member of the army shares. General Thomas entered the Military Academy in the class of 1836; graduated in 1840, and was commissioned as a Second Lieutenant in the Third Artillery and sent to Florida. He served with his regiment continuously until December 24, 1853, when he became a Captain, having been particularly distinguished at Monterey and Buena Vista, Mexico. On the 12th of May, 1855, he was appointed to the Second Cavalry as Major, and served with the regiment continuously until he became a Colonel on the 3d of May, 1861. The great civil war found him at his post true and firm, amid the terrible pressure he encountered by reason of his birth-place, Virginia; and President Lincoln commissioned him as a Brigadier General of Volunteers, and sent him to Kentucky. There, too, his services were constant, and eminent in the highest degree. He won the first battle in the West—at Mill Spring, Kentucky—and from first to last, without a day's or an hour's intermission, he was at his post of duty, rising steadily and irresistibly through all the grades to the one he held as Major General of the Regular Army at the time of his death. At Shiloh, Corinth, Perryville, Stone River, Chickamauga, Chattanooga, Atlanta, and Nashville, he fulfilled the proudest hopes of his ardent friends, and at the close of the war General George H. Thomas stood in the very front rank of our war Generals.

The General has known General Thomas intimately since they sat as boys on the same bench, and the quality in him, which he holds up for the admiration and example of the young, is his complete and entire devotion to duty. Though sent to Florida, to Mexico, to Texas and Arizona, when duty there was absolutely banishment, he went cheerfully, and never asked a personal favor, exemption, or leave of absence. In battle he never wavered. Firm and of full faith in his cause, he knew it would prevail, and he never sought advancement of rank or honor at the expense of anyone. Whatever he earned of fame were his own, and no one disputed his fame. The very impersonation of honesty, integrity, and honor, he will stand to us as the beau ideal of the soldier and gentleman.

Though he leaves no child to bear his name, the old Army of the Cumberland,—numbered by tens of thousands,—called him father, and will weep for him in tears of manly grief. His wife, who cheered him with her messages of love in the darkest hours of war, will mourn him now in sadness, chastened by the sympathy of a whole country.

The last sad rites due him, as a man and soldier, will be paid at Troy, N. Y., on the arrival of his remains, and the friends of his family, and all of his comrades who can be present, are invited then to share in the obsequies.

At all military posts and stations the flags will be placed at half-mast, and fifteen guns fired on the day after the receipt of this order, and the usual badges of mourning will be worn for thirty days. By command of

GENERAL SHERMAN.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Adj. Gen.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Meteorological record for April 1, 1870, as reported by J. G. Langguth, Jr., optician, 117 Randolph street, correspondent to the Smithsonian Institute. The small letters are the initials for the words "[illegible]," "gentle," "high," "dry," "moist atmosphere," "rain," and "[illegible]":

Time.	Bar.	Wind.	Ther.	[illegible]
Night preced'g	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
7 a. m.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2 p. m.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
9 p. m.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

MINIATURE ALMANAC.
Chicago, April 2.

Sun rises... [illegible] | Moon rises... [illegible]
Sun sets... [illegible] | Moon sets... [illegible]

WAX FLOWER MATERIALS.

Glass Shades
AND MATERIALS FOR
WAX FLOWERS.
WEST & CO.,
140 LAKE-ST.

THE LAW COURTS.

Suits to Settle the Conflict Between the Town Assessors.

More About the Alleged Defaulting Cashier, E. T. Brown.

Criminal Business in the Recorder's Court.

CIRCUIT COURT.

THE TOWN ASSESSORS' SQUABBLE.

Charles H. Reed, State's Attorney, on behalf of the People, v. J. G. Gindele, County Clerk, and Charles Houssner.

Same v. J. G. Gindele and James B. Murray.

Same v. J. G. Gindele and Josiah A. Bross.

These are three suits commenced on the Chancery side of the court to settle a series of disputes which have grown up in relation to the offices of Town Assessors of the three towns of South, West, and North Chicago. The bills are all similar as to their averments, charges and prayers. The bills in substance are as follows:

An act of February 17, 1851, provided a system of township organization, which was adopted under the law, by the county of Cook, and which, having been adopted, the county still continues to be subject to. By that act the legal voters of the towns of Chicago were authorized to, and did until the year 1868, assemble annually on the first Tuesday of April, and elect town officers, among whom were, in each town, an Assessor, who should hold his office for one year, or until his successor was duly appointed and qualified.

By an act of February 24, 1869, to change the time of holding town meetings in Cook County, it was enacted that the annual meeting should be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday of November of each year, when town officers should be elected to hold as theretofore, for one year, and until the qualification of their successors. The same act created a Board of Canvassers in each town, whose duty it was made to canvass the votes cast, and to grant certificates of election to him who had the greatest number of legal votes. Under this act elections were had, and the offices filled, until the year 1868. In that year Albert Patch was elected Assessor of the North Division, Isaac Pflaum of the South, and Thomas Shirgold of the West town, to whom succeeded W. H. Heeford, and these persons, being duly qualified, acted, making the assessments in their respective towns, for the year 1869.

Subsequently, by an act approved March 11, 1869, in relation to assessments and assessors in certain towns in Cook County, the terms of office of these assessors were extended from the first Tuesday after the first Monday of November, 1869, to the corresponding day of 1870, when a new election should be held, the term of the incumbents thereafter to be for two years. Under this act Patch, Pflaum and Heeford now claim to hold over in office, and, as the legally empowered Assessors, to receive from the County Clerk those books, blanks and lists which are absolutely necessary to the performance of the duties of Assessors, which they claim they are the only parties authorized to perform.

But on the first Tuesday after the first Monday of November, in 1869, an election was held in the several towns, when there were votes cast for Assessors, Charles Houssner receiving a majority of the votes cast in the North town, James B. Murray, in the west, and Josiah A. Bross in the south towns. The several Boards of Canvassers met, declared that these parties had the greatest number of votes cast, but no certificate of election was given them; nevertheless these parties claim the offices.

By law it is made the duty of the County Clerk, before the Tuesday after the first Monday in April of each year, to have ready blanks, books, and lists of taxable property, which shall be delivered to the several assessors, and these documents are absolutely necessary to the performance of the duties of the office. And now Gindele, being such County Clerk, pretends he cannot tell which of the contending parties is entitled to receive the papers of the office, and is actually engaged in preparing duplicate sets of books, with the intention of delivering one to each of the claimants, receiving which, each party threatens to exercise the authority and perform the functions of the office of assessor in his respective town.

It is averred that under the law but one authorized set of assessors can exist, and the three comprising that set are required to complete their assessments by the first Monday of July of each year, when they shall be revised, and it is stated that if two assessments be made, one must be illegal.

It is claimed that by the act of March 11, 1869, the election of Houssner, Bross, and Patch was illegal, without authority of law, and void, so that it cannot afford any excuse to the County Clerk for delivering to them lists necessary for the making of the assessments; and if, as it is feared he might do, he should extend the taxes on the list of the parties pretending, under the void election, to be in office, the extension would be void and the taxes not collectable to the jeopardy of the fiscal condition of the State and county, while also a multiplicity of suits would follow, as an inevitable consequence.

Notwithstanding all of which Gindele refuses to be advised only to deliver one set of books, lists, etc., but pretends that he cannot determine which of the parties is the right. The State's Attorney submits that the County Clerk, a mere ministerial officer, is not empowered to declare, or assume, that a legislative act is unconstitutional and void, and it is prayed that he be restrained from delivering the necessary papers to the persons elected in violation of the law extending the term of office of the old Assessors.

Injunction issued.

THE LATEST DEFALCATION.

Chicago Hide and Leather Company v. S. F. Brown, Whitney Brothers & Yundt, and the Commercial National Bank. This is a cause enjoining the defendants in the use or transfer of a promissory note for $3,000, alleged, on the part of complainant, to have been executed without authority, by Brown, as its Secretary, and negotiated by Whitney Brothers, with knowledge that it was not a transaction for the use and benefit of the company.

Answer is now filed denying all the equities of the bill, and motion is made to dissolve the injunction.

By the answer (sworn) the defendants, Whitney Brothers, admit that Brown was the Secretary and Treasurer of complainants for a number of years, and that, as such, he was charged almost exclusively with the management of its financial matters, having authority to use the name of the company in all business transactions, but they deny all knowledge that during any of the years of his agency he made use of the money or name of the company for operations or speculations of his own, stating that they never heard such or had cause to suspect it until the 14th day of March last, when they first heard that the complainant had made the charge against Brown, as stated in the bill, that he had abused his trust. Whether he has done so, by reason of their want of knowledge, they neither admit nor deny. But they emphatically deny that they have assisted him in any private business, or known of his conducting any such, or loaned him any notes for his personal accommodation, or connived at any improper use by him of the company's name or credit. They aver it to be the truth that for a number of years they have made large purchases of leather from complainant, used the same in the manufacture of boots, the purchases extending to from $60,000 to $70,000 in a single year and sometimes to the amount of [illegible] in a single month, in the carrying on of which business it has been their habit to give notes at various dates, from thirty days to sixty days, or even at longer time, which custom they have adopted with other dealers of whom they have purchased hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of leather. In all the transactions with the complainant for seven or eight years, Brown has negotiated with them. In the due course of business, on the 24th of February, they executed their note for $3,000 and discounted it at their own bank, but they deny that the note was made payable to Brown, or that he received a part of the proceeds of the note, but aver the fact to be that on the 21st day of January, a month later back, defendants loaned to the company $3,000 on the company's note, payable in one month, giving a check for the amount (less legal interest for one month) to Brown, for the company. At the maturity of this note, the 24th of February, it was renewed by the note in controversy, payable in forty days. They deny they have attempted to negotiate the note, but they still have control of it, having placed it in their banks, where it is payable, for collection. They deny, therefore, that the note was made without authority, and not in due course of business; but to the contrary aver that the note was executed in satisfying the debt created by loan. It is also denied that complainant, before the bill was filed, ever demanded the return of the note or claimed that it was fraudulent as to the company, until the bill was filed.

Accompanying the answer is the affidavit of Brown, substantially the answer as an entirety, and especially averring that the $3,000, less interest, was borrowed for the company, with the knowledge of other officers of the company, and that the money was used in and about the business of the company.

ON TRIAL.

Robert J. Bennett et als (Fennett & Fuller) v. Salmon M. Case. This is an action of assumpsit, in which demand is made for $9,000. The cause arises out of an alleged sale of a fruit and candy store, and fixtures, made in February, 1868, at No. 16 Dearborn street. It is alleged that the defendant negotiated for a purchase, and agreed to pay for the stock at its cost price, less $100. Under this agreement he took possession, and aided in making the inventory, which showed that he should pay [illegible], which being ascertained, he "went back on" the bargain.

SOUTH PARK MATTERS.

South Park Commissioners v. Mary Ann Bailey et al. Petition for the condemnation, for park purposes, of part of the south half of the southeast quarter of Section 10, 38, 14 East 3d, commencing at the northwest corner of the south half of said quarter section, thence south 40 rods, thence east 86 rods, thence north 40 rods, thence west 86 rods to the point of beginning.

The same v. Martin Andrews et al. Petition for the condemnation of the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 15, 38 N. R. 14 East 3 p. m., excepting so much land as is occupied by Kankakee avenue.

RECORDER'S COURT.

A CASE OF CHEATING.

Charles Armstrong, an elderly individual, was tried under an indictment charging him with being a cheat. He was found guilty, and in due course of time will appear before the Recorder for sentence. It would seem, from the evidence, that Thomas W. Byrne and his wife, having lived a life of industry, found themselves holders, in fee, of a lot of land on which was a house. The advance of the city caused their lot to rise in value to the sum of $5,000. The old man, meanwhile, had become somewhat infirm, and he proposed to exchange his city property for a small farm of approximate value. Of this proposition the accused heard. He proposes to trade a hundred acres of land in Sauk County, Wis., for the circumscribed lot. His farm was represented to be under cultivation, worth $5,000, free from all incumbrances, and a supposed abstract was produced in proof of the representation. Deeds followed. The prisoner took his title in a third party, and gave the title of his son. It then appeared that the Wisconsin land had but half the alleged value, and that a mortgage of $1,000 had been laid upon it a day or two before the barter, so that it was not unincumbered. A civil action was commenced in the same matter on Tuesday.

ANOTHER CONSTABLE AT FAULT.

John Timony and John Schoemaker, the latter a Constable, were tried for riot, found guilty, and sentenced. Timony goes to the County Jail for forty and Schoemaker for twenty days. From the evidence, it would seem that Timony, having issued an execution against a tenant, called in the services of Constable Schoemaker. They went together to make a levy, and, intending to make it, they broke open the door of a room occupied by Mrs. Sarah Dubois, against whom the judgment was not. Having thus broken in, they seized a sewing machine. She resisted the seizure, and they assaulted her in their efforts to remove it. She replevied the machine. Prisoners caused her arrest for resisting an officer in the performance of his duty. She procured their indictment. It was stated to the jury by the Court, that the breaking of the door in such a case was an unlawful act, wherefore Mrs. Dubois had a right to require the intruders to leave. If they did not leave she was justified in using any necessary amount of force to eject them, and if they resisted her efforts to eject them by deeds of violence, even though they laid no hand on her, they were guilty of the offence charged.

GUILTY.

John Daley pleaded guilty, under an indictment charging him with the larceny of a coat, vest, shirt, and seven handkerchiefs from one Bernard Padie[illegible]. He was remanded for sentence.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

Proceedings Dismissed.—Samuel Mayer, of Chicago.

Petition to Apply for Discharge.—John L. Hartson, of New Boston, Mercer County.

THE POLICE COURTS.

WEST SIDE COURT.

August Bisk and Lewis Camerow introduced themselves to the clothing store of L. Leister, corner of Milwaukee avenue and Carpenter street, on Thursday, and quietly appropriated a second-hand suit of clothes. The charge was changed to disorderly conduct, and the accused were assessed [illegible]

[illegible]

Gusta Smith, No. 113 Mather street, was mentioned yesterday, was arraigned, but, owing to the inability of the injured girl to appear, hearing was postponed, in bail of $500, until the 12th inst.

NORTH SIDE COURT.

Robert Kyle, a thief with a religious bias, was arraigned before Justice Dresser, yesterday morning, charged with stealing $30 from a room-mate. He confessed to the crime, and threw himself with tears and supplications upon the mercy of the Court. Before his examination he addressed a note to Mr. D. L. Moody, saying that he was in great trouble, and praying him to come to his relief. Kyle is said to be a member of a church choir and a Sunday School teacher. He was held for trial in bail of $500.

Christopher Coles, for stealing a crock of grease from a saloon, corner of Clark and Huron streets, was held in bail of $300.

Peter Geiger took a poisoned dog, hung him to a tree, and began to quarter him, to the great edification of a number of small boys. Fined $10.

SOUTH SIDE COURT.

Mary A. Laney was arraigned before Justice Banyon, yesterday morning, charged with stealing spoons and linen from B. Burroughs, No. 58 Sherman street. She was held for trial in bail of $500.

A. R. Forrest amused himself by abusing sundry prostitutes on Wells street, yesterday afternoon. When arrested by Officer Kibb he resisted so strenuously as to sprain the policeman's ankle. Fined $25.

George Williams was fined $25 for general indecency on the street.

THE LATE GENERAL THOMAS.

Another Meeting of the Committee of Arrangements—Route Selected for Conveying the Remains East—Arrangements to Receive the Cortege at Chicago—Minute Guns, Etc.

Action of the Ellsworth Zouaves—Memorial Services in the Churches.

The Committee of Arrangements for the reception of the remains of the late General Thomas, assembled at noon yesterday, in the office of Lieutenant General Sheridan, the full committee being in attendance, General Sheridan in the chair.

General Sheridan reported having telegraphed to Colonel Willard, in charge of the remains of General Thomas, who replied that he desired to go eastward from Chicago, *via* the Lake Shore Road; and he had also conferred with Superintendent Hatch, of that road, who had promised to prepare the car of the Central Pacific so as to transfer it over the Lake Shore Road, and also over the New York Central Road to Troy, arrangements having been made with the latter road. He had also received instructions from General Sherman, directing him to send an officer to Fort Bridger, to learn of Mrs. Thomas the time of the funeral and the place where the remains will be buried. General Sheridan had also learned that the remains would be brought from Omaha, *via* the Burlington & Missouri River and Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroads, arriving in Chicago on Tuesday next at 4 o'clock p. m., and would either leave at 5 or 9 o'clock the same evening.

General Stockton moved that General Sheridan and staff be invited to constitute a portion of the committee to meet and escort the remains to and from Chicago. The motion prevailed.

On motion of General Stockton, it was resolved to ascertain the time when the committee may leave on Tuesday next in order to meet the remains.

On motion, a committee of three, composed of General F. T. Sherman, General G. W. Smith, and General Stockton, was appointed to confer with the Dearborn Light Artillery, and request them to fire thirteen guns as the remains arrive, and one gun every ten minutes until they leave the city.

General Ducat, of the sub-committee appointed to select an orator for the memorial services, reported progress, and asked further time, which was granted.

On motion, Generals Sheridan, McClurg, and White were constituted a committee to prepare for publication a programme of observance during the transit of the remains of General Thomas through Chicago.

General Sheridan read the following despatch, received from General Sherman, dated Washington, April 1:

To Lieutenant General Sheridan, Chicago:

I have telegraphed Colonel Willard, in charge of the remains of General Thomas, to consult with Mrs. Thomas, and to determine as to some of the details of the funeral. The funeral party should reach Troy, N. Y., by Thursday of next week, and if the funeral is to be there, (Troy,) then Friday will be the proper day, as you must be in Philadelphia on Saturday, and the President also. If the body is properly prepared it could be taken from Troy to West Point on Monday, April 11, and the funeral take place on Tuesday the 12th. Please have some one well out on the road, at Bridger or Fort Sanders, to see Colonel Willard, and get me an answer on these points, that I may announce the day to the general public.

W. T. SHERMAN, General.

General Frank T. Sherman moved the appointment or invitation of a committee of sixty to meet the remains of General Thomas, escort them to Chicago, and from thence to the Illinois State line.

General White moved the addition of fifty names to the Committee of Arrangements, and General Sheridan's staff, and the motion prevailed. The names selected are as follows: General J. D. Webster, Major W. L. Jenney, General H. V. Thomas, General T. O. Osborn, Major Nelson Terrence, Colonel Louis Schaffner, General J. L. Beveridge, Hon. R. B. Mason, General R. W. Smith, Joseph Medill, Esq., R. T. Lincoln, Major S. B. Eaton, General J. M. Corse, General J. H. Ledlie, Hon. Thos. Drummond, Hon. H. W. Blodgett, Hon. Benj. Campbell, Wirt Dexter, Esq., Rev. J. H. Rylance, Rev. R. W. Patterson, Rev. Robert Collyer, J. M. Richards, Esq., Chas. Randolph, Esq., Hon. J. A. Jameson, Hon. E. S. Williams, Hon. W. K. McAllister, General M. R. M. Wallace, Hon. J. B. Bradwell, E. B. McCagg, Esq., Horace White, Esq., G. L. Wilson, Esq., C. B. Ray, Esq., Hermann Raster, Esq., Colonel H. W. Farrar, W. C. Goudy, Esq., Hon. J. B. Rice, Chas. Hitchcock, Esq., Hon. Elliott Anthony, L. L. Greenleaf, Esq., Corydon Beckwith, Esq., Colonel T. F. Brown, Hon. Wm. Bross, Mark Skinner, Esq., Rev. R. M. Hatfield, Rev. C. H. Fowler, Rev. Wm. Hague.

On motion, General Julius White was chosen Treasurer of the funds to be collected for the expenses of the observances, and General F. T. Sherman, General White, and General Ducat were appointed a committee to raise funds.

The committee then adjourned until 12 o'clock to-day.

On yesterday Major General Hartsuff, Assistant Adjutant General, received the following letter from L. H. Pelouze, Assistant Adjutant General of the Department of the Lakes:

DETROIT, March 31, 1870.

DEAR HARTSUFF: Will you please telegraph over what route through this department the remains of General Thomas will be carried, and the probable time they will leave Chicago. We here desire to take such measures as will be proper to receive them. Truly, yours,

L. H. PELOUZE, Ass't Adj. Gen.

ACTION OF ELLSWORTH ZOUAVES.

The Ellsworth Zouaves held a business meeting, last night, at their hall on State street. The object of the meeting was to make presentation of a splendid gold watch and chain, worth $250, to the late commander of the company, Captain Hayden, on the occasion of his departure for Washington Territory.

Captain Donian made the presentation speech, which was very feelingly responded to by the recipient. Other members also made remarks appropriate to the occasion.

Captain Donian then announced that the meeting had some business of not so pleasant a nature to transact, relating to the death of General Thomas. Various members made remarks in respect to the sad event.

A committee of five was appointed to consult with General Sheridan with regard to what services the Zouaves might render when the remains should reach Chicago.

The company voted unanimously to turn out, should their services be required.

A committee was also appointed to draw up resolutions appropriate to the occasion.

The business being transacted, the members of the company gave themselves up to enjoyment of probably the last night in which their old commander would be with them. Champagne flowed freely, toasts were given, responses made, which were frequently interrupted with applause by the members, whenever allusion was made to their late commanding officer.

At a late hour the members dispersed.

MEMORIAL SERVICES.

At a meeting of the Committee of Arrangements appointed to secure appropriate memorial services to the memory of the late Major General Thomas, it was

Resolved, That the clergymen throughout the city be, and are hereby requested, to deliver discourses upon the life and services of the late Major General George H. Thomas, on Sunday, the 10th day of April, or at such other time as to each may seem most desirable, and that the Secretary extend this request by publication in the daily papers of the city.

P. H. SHERIDAN, Chairman.

CHICAGO, April 1, 1870.

NAVIGATION OPEN.

The Goodrich Transportation Company's Steamers—List of Officers and Routes for 1870.

Navigation may be said to have opened for 1870, and soon the river will be alive with tugs and vessels and steamers, the wharves and docks will be busy again, the bridges will begin to swing, and the trade and business that have been dead during the winter will be brought to life by the magic power of spring, which melts the ice and makes free and unobstructed the watery ways of commerce. The first steamers to awaken from the winter sleep, are those of the Goodrich Transportation Company, so well and favorably known by shippers and travellers. During the past month workmen have been busy making them staunch and strong, and putting on those finer touches which add so much to the beauty and comfort of these floating palaces. The officers of the company are: A. E. Goodrich, President; T. G. Butlin, Superintendent; W. H. Wright, Secretary and Treasurer. The following is a list of the steamers, commanders and routes for 1870:

WEST SHORE ROUTE.

Sidewheel steamer Manitowoc—B. Sweeny, Commander; Edward Dorsey, First Officer; Jacob Lang, First Engineer; Henry Pates, Clerk.

Sidewheel steamer Sheboygan—Chas. McIntosh, Commander; Michael Crossin, First Officer; W. Elliott, First Engineer; Charles G. Thompson, Clerk; John Lee, Steward.

GRAND HAVEN AND MUSKEGON ROUTE.

Sidewheel steamer Alpena—John F. McCormick, Commander; Henry White, First Officer; C. Curry, First Engineer; Warren Dorren, Clerk; Gavin Watson, Steward.

Sidewheel steamer Orion—A. Finefield, Commander; M. McGraw, First Officer; J. Lieby, First Engineer; A. Landholt, Clerk; Fred. Kaiser, Steward.

CHICAGO AND ST. JOSEPH ROUTE.

Sidewheel steamer Corona (new)—N. W. Napier, Commander; Robert Jones, First Officer; W. H. Binney, First Engineer; J. H. Clarke, Clerk; James Gee, Steward.

CHICAGO AND GREEN BAY ROUTE.

Steamer Truesdell (screw)—Thos. McDonald, Commander; Thos. Belton, First Engineer; Edwd. P. Ever, Clerk.

Steamer St. Joseph (screw)—John Gillman, Commander; Stephen Morgan, First Officer; D. O'Brien, First Engineer, Wm. H. Guyles, Clerk.

THE NEW STEAMERS.

The company are now building, at Manitowoc, a splendid new propeller, 600 tons burthen, 185 feet long, 30 feet beam and 11½ feet hold. She will be fitted up in the neatest and newest style, and will be finished in June, when she will take the place of the propeller St. Joseph, on the Green Bay route.

The side-wheel steamer Corona was built during the season of 1869, at Manitowoc. She is expressly designed for a passenger steamer; is a splendid model, and is finished throughout in the most substantial and elegant style. Her fittings and furniture excel anything on the lakes, and passengers between Chicago and St. Joseph have reason for congratulation in having such accommodation as is offered by this splendid steamer. Her dimensions are as follows: Length, 200 feet; breadth of beam, 27 feet; breadth over all, 48 feet; depth of hold, 10 feet.

Thus is this enterprising company meeting the demands of the public by adding new steamers to those already on their popular list, and nothing will be left undone to ensure the comfort and safety of passengers and the speedy transmission of freight.

THE WOOLLEN EXPOSITION.

The called meeting of business men, to consider the propriety of having the next annual exposition of the Northwestern Manufacturers held in the city of Chicago, met yesterday afternoon at the Tremont House. The attendance was not very large. Mr. C. B. Farwell was called to the chair, and Mr. Armstrong elected Secretary.

Colonel Geo. S. Bowen stated that it was a great advantage to any place to have these expositions held at the same. He alluded to what inducements various Western cities had already offered to secure the location of the exposition at their respective places, and he hoped that Chicago would take some steps to have the exposition held here.

It was moved that a committee of five be appointed to solicit subscriptions from the business community to defray the expenses of the exposition.

The following gentlemen were appointed: Messrs. A. Benedict, R. T. Crane, J. R. Drake, S. B. Haskell, Enos Brown—said committee to report the result of their labors at the next meeting.

The subscription paper was started in the meeting, with the following result: John R. Drake, $[illegible]; John V. Farwell & Co., $[illegible]; Field, Leiter & Co., $[illegible]; Wm. A. Hewes & [illegible]; [illegible] Co., $[illegible]; [illegible]

EMIGRATION.

Horace Greeley as a "Predictionist"—Tendencies to Emigrate—Desire of Women to Come West—When the Tide will Retrograde—Statistics of Emigration—Prospects of 1870—Canadian Emigration—Objective Points.

The Vast Unsettled West and its Resources.

Horace Greeley, in one of his prophetic moods, once predicted that the time would come when the present order of things, so far as emigration was concerned, would be reversed, and the tide of population would flow from the West to the East, as now from the East to the West. The reasoning on which this was based, probably, was the closer contingency of the Atlantic States to the great markets of the world, and the consequent diminution in the West of transportation to the former. If Western soil raised more produce, the surplus was lost in the effort to find purchasers. If Eastern farms were ungenerous, there was a certainty that all that could be raised therefrom would find a ready and an early sale, at the highest market price, without one-third of the produce rotting in granaries, sinking in treacherous rivers, burning for the lack of consumers, or otherwise being sacrificed to pay commission, storage, or transportation charges. As a "predictionist" Horace Greeley is to the politico-economical world what Joe Miller is to the religious. It would not do for capitalists to invest in Eastern farms, wild lands, swamp lands, or corner lots, on the strength of any such probable emigration, any more than in Ascension robes for the millennium. In either case, the pecuniary result would not be very flattering.

The principle upon which emigration rests is the universal desire of each individual to better his condition. Those patriots who migrate to the wilderness do not go solely for the purpose of building new States, reclaiming the desert, enlightening the savages, and spreading civilization. The hoisting of the "Stars and Stripes over soil which the foot of man has never trod before," is an incident to, and not the chief purpose of, the movements of our domestic population. The real cause of the rapid growth of Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota lies in the fact that acres will produce more with less labor than elsewhere, and that those acres can be bought with less money. Americans have an eye on the growing corn-fields as well as on the Star of Empire; on turnip patches and cabbage gardens as well as the Stars and Stripes.

TENDENCIES TO EMIGRATE.

In all the Atlantic States, from the pine forests of Maine to the sand-hills of North Carolina, emigration to the West has become a sentiment. It is drilled into the masculine from the time he lisps in infantile accents the alphabet in the primary schools, until gorgeous with readings of the classics, profound in the mysteries of Greek and Latin, the adult graduates from college.

If the graduate studies a profession, he does it to go west.

He reads law with a Western map before his eyes.

He studies medicine with a Western skeleton by his side.

He studies theology with a Western flock in view, and perquisites.

He serves an apprenticeship in journalism with his thoughts on a Western paper.

He dives into politics that at some future time he may become a Western Congressman.

It is unfashionable in the East not to desire to go West. If a young man settles down to the business his father has left him, and which brings him in a considerable income, he is sneered at for his want of spirit and enterprise, and for evincing a disposition to walk in the same ruts that two generations have travelled in before he was born.

"He will never amount to anything," says one.

"He is burying his talents in a napkin," observes another.

"Look at Lincoln, and Douglas, and Corwin, and——Yates; see what they have made of themselves in the West. Why, there was old good-for-nothing Jones, who used to beg a day's work; he went out West and is now a Justice of the Peace! And Simpson, who was arrested for burglary; the last I heard of him he was a member of the Board of Supervisors in ——! Don't tell me! the man who hesitates to go West is lost!"

During the time of the Crusades, monks, and priests, and holy fathers, and holy mothers of all kinds went about preaching, and exhorting, and stirring up the European multitudes.

"Behold!" said they, "the tomb of your Savior in the hands of the infidels."

And the multitude came as the leaves of the forest, and swept on till the Holy City was free from the presence of the stranger.

"Behold!" says the East, "the West! Its lands aching to be cultivated! Go and make those lands to bloom and blossom!"

And for twenty years the multitudes have been coming. They swarm from everywhere, and the wonders of the Crusades sink into insignificance beside the miracles that have been performed in the West!

"THE SEX."

But not alone unto the practical masculine mind is the doctrine of Western emigration taught. "The Sex," or those of them who have reached that age when the nose, the cheeks, and the temper are just beginning to wear an undefinable sharpness, and the heart reaches out toward such things as pet cats, pet dogs, and frequent cups of tea,—such are taught ideas of the West to correspond with their ideas of human happiness.

"The Sex," in the New England States particularly, are taught statistics. And fair eyes actually study these statistics with interest, *a la Gradgrind*. For instance:

Massachusetts shows a steady increase of women, and a decrease of men. The actual surplusage of the sex is about 50,000. Idem the other Atlantic States.

There these poor creatures take down the map, and, with their book of statistics at hand, painfully trace along an isothermal line until they fairly strike the Rocky Mountains. And they make these discoveries:

They find Ohio, the first Western State, has the sexes about equally divided.

The further West they go, they find the disproportion of the sexes increases, until, striking the last layer of States this side the big pile of dirt and rocks alluded to above, they make the astonishing discovery that women are to males as two grains of wheat to a bushel of chaff!—that is, numerically speaking!

With such appeals to their ambition, is it singular that Eastern young men come West as naturally as ducks seek water?

With such inducements to "the sex," is it strange that they should desire to come West as naturally as—topers avoid water?

SCANT IN HIS PHILOSOPHY.

The white-coated philosopher of New York can here learn that there are more things in heaven and earth than he ever dreamed of in his philosophy. Nor is the philosophical field exhausted yet. There are more causes for western emigration than could be told in a volume. Men who own 40 acres in Massachusetts of stones, sand, hills, and clods, which, with the utmost effort, grow only 30 bushels of stinted, sickly corn, find that the price of that land will buy a quarter section in Iowa, Illinois, Missouri, or Kansas, besides having a handsome surplus to make improvements. On that quarter section of rich western soil can be raised three times the amount of produce to the acre the old farms would realize.

Here is another inducement, and the sober, respectable, middle-aged emigrate, and bring their families with them.

THE LAND OWNER.

Since the days of feudalism, when the title to the soil came into the hands of but few, it has been the great ambition of humanity to own land; to be the possessor of broad acres, and to feel all the joy and exultation that accompanies possession.

And so the covetous emigrate.

EMIGRATION OF CAPITAL.

And where land can be bought for a song one minute, and may be sold for thousands the next; where it can be purchased by the hundreds of acres for as many dollars one year, and cut up into corner lots and sold by the square foot the next, there are great opportunities for those who have ready money.

And so capital emigrates.

And Youth, Beauty, Manhood, Talent, and Wealth are attracted Westward by an influence as strong as the laws of gravitation, and will continue to be until the Mississippi Valley is as populous as the Connecticut, and until every Western State has a population to support as great in proportion to resources as the State of Massachusetts.

WHEN EASTERN EMIGRATION WILL SET IN.

When the Mississippi, Missouri, Ohio, and Illinois Rivers cease to be navigable, because the water of all these streams is needed for the inhabitants who live along the banks to drink; when Chicago, St. Louis, and Cincinnati have grown and spread out so that partition walls will have to be put up between the suburbs of each, that their municipal boundaries may be known; when Milwaukee, after vainly trying to secure 100,000 inhabitants by her own efforts, shall have become a suburban attachment to St. Paul; when limpid, crystal water shall swiftly course through the Chicago River, and its pebbly bottom can be seen from the bridges; when all this comes to pass, and more, of which it would be tiresome to allude, it may be expected that the ebb tide will set in, and that H. G.'s prediction will be fulfilled.

WHERE IS THE WEST?

Is a question that millions have been attempting to determine for a century. Fifty years ago it was under the shadow of the Blue Ridge. It took years more to find out that the sky didn't run out when the Mississippi was reached, and that Lake Michigan was not the Pacific Ocean. The inquiry is as pertinent to-day as ever. Where is the West? Who has discovered it? The pioneers are still seeking it with the same eagerness as ever, while the advance guard are looking across the Pacific Ocean to that Oriental cradle where civilization was born.

THE DISTRIBUTING POINT OF EMIGRATION.

The grand distributing point for Western emigration is Chicago. The large majority of the people who have settled, and who are now emigrating to the States beyond the Mississippi, from Minnesota to the Indian Territory, and from Lower California to Alaska, must pass through here. What that total number is can only be reached by an estimate. The records of these valuable statistics have been very loosely kept in the past.

THROUGH EMIGRANTS IN 1868.

The number of emigrants who passed through here in 1868 was 77,373, arriving by the following routes:

Michigan Central	26,873
Michigan Southern	24,500
All other routes	26,000
Total	77,373

The above is about the percentage which the roads carry, the Michigan Central generally leading all others.

IN 1869

the emigration fell off about 10,000, by reason of the influx from Europe not being so heavy that year, and because of the serious commercial difficulties existing in the whole country, which made it almost impossible for Eastern people to sell their property for what it was worth, in order to get the means to emigrate.

The following table, being the number of emigrants brought by the Michigan Central Road in 1869, will show the favorable months for movements of population:

Months.	*Total No. of Emigrants.*
January	95
February	[illegible]
March	441
April	[illegible]
May	[illegible]
June	[illegible]
July	[illegible]
August	[illegible]
September	[illegible]
October	[illegible]
November	[illegible]
December	[illegible]
Total	24,619

WHERE THIS POPULATION WENT TO.

In the last three years the emigration through this city has gone chiefly to Minnesota, Northern Iowa, and Wisconsin, Missouri, Kansas, and Colorado, with a slight sprinkling to Nebraska, Dakota, Montana, and the Territories beyond.

THE PRESENT SEASON

opens with a prospect of a very heavy emigration. The trains that go west and southwest from Chicago are heavily laden with the seekers after new lands. The lines that are doing the bulk of the present business are the Northwestern, Illinois Central, the Chicago & St. Louis, the Burlington & Quincy, and the Rock Island & Pacific.

Those that go by the latter route are generally through passengers, *en route* for California. These are mostly Southerners, French, and Italians. This road took out a train of 200 passengers for the far Pacific in one day last week, while the average on each regular train is at present pretty large.

THE "CANUCKS."

One of the features of the opening emigration season is the influx of Canadians. The inhabitants of that Dominion, it is represented, are seized with a perfect mania for moving to the Western States. The young men are flocking into Michigan, Illinois, Iowa, and even spreading out to Kansas, Nebraska, and Montana, by the thousands. The middle-aged men, of families and property, are selling the latter, where they can do it without great sacrifice, for the purpose of putting the proceeds into Western lands.

THE EASTERN STATES

are also sending a large number of emigrants just at present. The most of these have sold out their Eastern property, and are going into the new country prospecting.

THE PRINCIPAL OBJECTIVE POINTS

[illegible] enormous. The favorable [illegible] which Kansas has realized for the last several years, the cheap and rich lands, the healthful climate and the numerous railroad enterprises which are being pushed forward and rapidly approaching completion, seem to offer emigrants more advantages than any other State. Missouri and Kansas are reached by three routes from Chicago,—the Illinois Central via Vandalia and St. Louis, the Alton & St. Louis, and the Burlington & Quincy. The average emigration to these States by these three routes is now about 100 per day, and is increasing as the season advances.

THE SPRING EMIGRATION

West is principally American and Canadian. The European emigration does not set in until as late as the latter part of May. According to advices from European agents abroad, the rush from this source will fully equal anything seen yet. The Swedish stock has not yet run out, while the German hive is as prolific as ever, and as desirous to become Americanized.

THE MISSISSIPPI EMIGRATION SCHEME,

which was started in Chicago at the beginning of the winter, has realized in this vicinity alone 4,000 emigrants. The most of these men were those that had come in here to get work for the winter, and, failing in this, accepted of the inducements which this association had to offer.

VARIOUS RAILROAD ENTERPRISES,

which have been actively carried on during the winter, have taken quite a number of that floating population of which Chicago always has such an abundance. One firm alone of this character have sent west an average of ten men per day for the last two months. The construction of the Iron Mountain Road, of the South Pacific, of the Missouri, Kansas & Galveston, of the Union Kansas Pacific, and its branch to Denver, of the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston, of the Neosho Valley Road, and of the dozen other different railroads of minor importance in Missouri and Kansas, and Iowa, are and have been offering advantages to laboring men of which they are swiftly taking advantage.

ESTIMATED EMIGRATION FOR 1870.

It is estimated by those who are well posted in the matter that the emigration, both foreign and domestic, which will pass through Chicago the present year, for the States west, will be considerably upwards of 100,000. In Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, and New York, whole neighborhoods are making preparations to come West as soon as the season opens, while the New England papers are complaining that their agricultural districts are becoming depopulated. While

A HUNDRED THOUSAND PEOPLE

are a good many to set down in one place, to scatter them through Illinois, or Iowa, or Minnesota, or Wisconsin, or Missouri, or Kansas, is so to dispose of them that they would never be observed. Instead of the dribblets that we now get from there, if the entire population of Great Britain, Germany, and France were to migrate to what is known as the western States, there would then be less inhabitants to the square mile than there are now in New York or Massachusetts.

NOT FOR THE CITIES.

Those who are coming West this year are avoiding the cities to a very large extent. The majority are bound for the nearest part of the newly-settled States, such as up the valley of the Kaw, on the line of the Kansas Pacific Road, as far West as Saline, Dickinson, and Riley Counties; or down in the Southern part of that State, on the borders of the Indian Territory, where grass grows rich and luxuriant for cattle the entire year, and the snows of winter scarcely ever fall.

FINALE.

So long as Minnesota has only about four men to work every 640 acres of her inexhaustible soil, besides cutting her timber, building her railroads, improving her towns, preaching, teaching, and transacting all the business of the vast State; so long as ten other Western States are in a like condition, few being better, and many worse off, so far as population is concerned—this stream of emigration may continue to flow, and have no more perceptible effect on this vast Western country than the apparently mighty Mississippi has upon the Atlantic Ocean. At the rate of 500,000 fresh emigrants each year, it will take a century to make the West as populous proportionately as the Northern Atlantic States. Canada could send her three millions of inhabitants into Northern Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, and Iowa, and they would be absorbed, with no more difficulty than a child eats a cherry, before the first mother's son of them reached the Missouri River. And the vast empire beyond that is as yet almost unsettled.

PLASTERERS' STRIKE.

Attempt of the Plasterers' Association to Interfere with Workmen at the Republic Insurance Building.

The building of the Republic Insurance Company, adjoining the Young Men's Christian Association Library building, which has been prosecuted with such remarkable vigor, was the place selected by the Plasterers' Association, on Tuesday morning last, for a strike. This building has been warmed, at great expense, to enable these men to work in cold weather, and the Superintendent was paying the men more than was being paid on any other large job in the city.

Without any notice or intimation that the wages paid were not satisfactory, the men came in a body, shouting "$4 a day; $4 a day." The Superintendent considered the demand, and the way it was made unreasonable, and discharged them all.

Other men were hired and put to work in their places, and now comes the serious part of the business. The ringleaders of the striking party stood around the corners inducing every one seeking employment on the building to leave, and threatening them with violence if they did not accede to their wishes. A few timid ones were induced to leave, but others stood on their rights and went to work.

The association, exasperated at this, circulated handbills and posters, warning all plasterers to desist from working "in this building upon pain of being published as 'scabs' in all the papers of the United States." The new men still continue to work, notwithstanding this awful notice. To make their threats of violence "mean business," the "strikers" sent half a dozen of their men to the building and knocked down one of them for no other reason than that he was going to work when they could not. Warrants are out for them, the end of which will probably teach them that this is a free country, and that the government does not rest in a riot, or a mob of unreasonable men.

To attempt to prevent improvements being made, unless a "plasterers' society" sets its seal to the contract, by knocking down men who choose to work outside of their organization, is simply infamous; and any man who has any respect for himself had better keep hands off.

The whole power of the police, if necessary, should be used to punish such conduct, and to protect all men, white or black, rich or poor, in their right to work.

THE CITY TAXES.

Judgment and Sale for City Taxes and Assessments—Important to Property-Owners.

The City Collector has frequently, through our columns, called the attention of tax-payers to the necessity of attending in due time to the payment of city taxes and assessments, and now again wished to remind those "whom it may concern" that the "final day" cannot be put off much longer. In fact, the lists for publication are now in course of preparation, and will be issued very soon. From present appearance, the delinquent list threatens to be of formidable proportions, the unpaid special assessments swelling into enormous figures.

The Collector wishes to remind those who paid their taxes when the books were first opened (in December), that the special assessments were not then fully indexed, and hence it was impossible, at that time, to furnish bills of all the "specials" that may have been assessed against their property,—all tax-payers, however, being reminded to "call again," and look after the special assessments.

The present comparative lull in the business of the Collector's office, affords an opportunity to all interested to now make the requisite inquiries,—a procedure which may save many persons from great future annoyances and expense; and those who cannot conveniently call at the office, will have their inquiries answered by mail, taking the precaution to enclose stamps for return postage.

In all sales of city and other taxes there is a large amount of property "gobbled" by the tax-buyers, upon which the owners presumed all taxes had been paid, neglecting to make due inquiries, or through ignorance of some or other special assessment. The forthcoming sale doubtless will be no exception to the rule; but the Collector hopes by this warning to induce tax-payers to guard against being sold out by reason of any neglect or oversight. The Superior Court has given judgment for the city on the general and special warrants, and there remains now only a short interval to pay up before the sale. It will not be wise to delay.

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE.

Call for a Meeting to Form a County Woman's Suffrage Association—Mrs. Cady Stanton in Chicago.

Those in favor of suffrage for women, and who desire the movement in Illinois to be independent of existing organizations, are requested to meet at the Lecture Room of Farwell Hall, on Tuesday, the 5th day of April, at 10 o'clock a. m., to form a Cook County Woman's Suffrage Association.

John M. Reid,	J. W. Loomis,	Cather'e V. Waite,
Fernando Jones,	Eliz'b'h J. Loomis,	M. J. Regnor,
Jane G. Jones,	S. M. Booth,	Anna Barnett,
Geo. S. Bowen,	Augusta A. Booth,	W. Porter,
S. C. Blake,	E. O. G. Willard,	W. T. Livingston,
Adaline J. Blake,	L. W. Powell,	J. W. Swett,
Chas. V. Dyer,	Mary L. Walker,	Geo. M. Norton,
R. W. Smith,	L. Walker,	J. T. Norton,
Mary B. Smith,	T. M. Thompson,	D. G. Waterman,
C. D. Helmer,	H. Barton,	A. P. Grant,
Thos. O. Osborn,	Charles B. Waite,	Chas. H. Fowler,
Rebecca W. Mott,	Clara L. Ogden,	Mrs. J. L. Otis,
Jennie D'Hericourt,	Katy Emans,	Mrs. E. C. Case,
Mary G. Arnett,	Mrs. A. M. Goodwin,	J. T. Lee,
H. M. Fuller,	Ellen Mitchell,	Mrs. J. T. Lee,
Mrs. H. M. Fuller,	Mrs. W. Warren,	Francis M. Mitchell,
Lizzie B. Gow,	Mrs. J. H. Edwards,	S. W. Edwards,
John R. Walsh,	A. J. Grover,	Frank Crilly,
John Jones,	Isaac W. Bangs,	C. H. Waterman,
Mary Jones,	Wm. Coker,	Lurance P. Barnum,
E. W. Bowman,	Melinda Coker,	and many others.
Mrs. H. T. Buckley,		
Mrs. E. L. Hurlbut,		

MRS. CADY STANTON.

Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton has been holding meetings and conventions in Wisconsin, and is expected in Chicago, to-day. She will occupy the pulpit of Unity Church, North Side (Rev. Dr. Robert Collyer), on Sunday evening next. Miss Susan B. Anthony is also addressing meetings in this and adjoining States, and is expected in this city on Sunday. Mrs. Stanton will be the guest of Mrs. Fernando Jones, at No. 910 Prairie avenue, where she will receive her friends this evening.

SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: A few days since, while riding with a gentleman in his buggy on Elizabeth street, the horse sank to his belly in the mire, and we were obliged to leave the vehicle, and, before reaching the sidewalk, we were in the mud over the tops of our bootlegs. This is a fair specimen of our cross streets, running from Madison street north, and we earnestly desire, for the safety of travellers, that our respected Aldermen, Woodard and McCotter, would have notices placed on such thoroughfares, as in former days, "No Bottom Here." If we were to wait for a petition from five-eighths of the land owners on these streets, before any improvement can be made, it will not be done until this generation passes, and another, more enterprising, succeeds. The owners of the property specially assessed can richly afford to pay the assessment, as the property thus improved has more than doubled in value, on an average, in consequence of the improvement.

In the old cities, like Boston and New York, where there are few, if any, non-resident owners, the soil rolling, with a hard, firm substratum, and few streets to improve, a general tax, as proposed by Mr. E. R. Bowen, for the improvement of the streets, would be more equitable than in the comparatively new city of Chicago, where the surface of the soil is level and underlaid with blue clay, which renders the unimproved streets almost impassable when the frost is disappearing from the ground. Non-residents almost invariably oppose all special assessments for improvements, and, I am sorry to say, many of the wealthy and extensive landholders residing here do the same. They will neither improve their property themselves, nor willingly pay assessments to improve the streets. The city has done nobly during the past season in its street improvements, and notwithstanding some of the property holders have made some opposition at first, after the improvements have been completed, they have generally been well satisfied. The overwhelming vote of the Aldermen, in their recent session, in opposition to the resolutions of Aldermen Woodard and McCotter, has given general satisfaction, and, I think, expresses the wish of a great majority of our citizens.

TWELFTH WARD.

CHICAGO, April 1, 1870.

HOTEL PERSONALS.

TREMONT HOUSE.

Among the arrivals at the Tremont House yesterday [illegible] tol, Cincinnati; A. M. Clarke, Leavenworth; A. B. Lewis, Boston; M. J. Maxwell, Cincinnati; F. W. Oakly, Beloit; J. R. Porter, Omaha; D. K. Tenney, Madison; G. A. Walton, Boston; J. J. Thompson, Minnesota; W. E. Linsley, Alton.

ST. JAMES HOTEL.

Among the arrivals at the St. James Hotel, yesterday, were the following: G. F. Allen, Rockford; J. S. Bailey, Boston; J. C. Bossnard, Omaha; W. A. Bryant, Valparaiso; B. F. Chaffee, U. S. N.; C. B. Curtis, Green Bay; H. Prescott, Ottawa; T. G. Ripley, St. Louis; T. B. Kimball, St. Paul; W. C. Chapin, Quincy; W. T. Dustan, Iowa City; H. J. Poland, New York; R. Prentice, Galesburg.

SHERMAN HOUSE.

Among the arrivals at the Sherman House yesterday were the following: Ole Bull and troupe, O. Dalrymple, St. Paul; Governor Fairchild, Madison; G. H. Parker, Davenport; E. Langley, London; M. M. Wheeler, U. S. A.; J. H. Norwood, Milwaukee; S. B. Brown, Cincinnati; J. M. Colman, San Francisco; J. Dickson, Peoria; F. Ellsworth, South Bend; G. S. Eaton, St. Paul; J. Kelly, Toronto; S. King, Hartford; W. J. Stalker, Colorado; J. C. Sturgeon, Erie.

BRIGGS HOUSE.

Among the arrivals at the Briggs House, yesterday, were the following: N. H. Wood, Portage City; George Richardson, Milwaukee; Allen K. Williams, Rochester, Minn.; Hon. James Bradley, Laporte; S. E. Beede, Ottawa; A. A. Burnado, Philadelphia; J. A. Leland, Rockford; G. W. Edwards, Burlington; D. Lloyd Jones, Madison; Thomas Douglas, St. Louis; J. J. Brown, Alton; C. W. Allison, Decorah; Fred. Benson, Dubuque; William Irving, Toronto.

IN MEMORIAM.

At a meeting of the students of Lake Forest Academy, held on Tuesday, for the purpose of giving some expression of their feelings on the occasion of the death of their late comrade, William G. Bronson, C. D. Wright was called to the chair, and C. S. Holt appointed Secretary. M. G. McLean, J. E. Baker, F. O'Ferrall, C. F. Sanford, and S. S. Niles, were appointed a committee to prepare resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. The committee reported the following; viz.

WHEREAS, Our Heavenly Father in his infinite wisdom has removed from our midst, William G. Bronson, a highly esteemed and much loved companion, apparently in the full bloom of youth, and with bright prospects before him; therefore,

Resolved, That we, students of Lake Forest Academy, keenly feeling our great loss, bow in humble acquiescence to the Divine will, cheered with the hope that our dear young friend has been taken to a far more beautiful world.

Resolved, That while we mourn our loss, we rejoice in his great gain, and that we will strive to imitate his energy, perseverance, and unswerving integrity.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with the surviving relatives in this their great bereavement.

William G. Bronson was the son of Oliver Bronson, who was both lawyer and clergyman, and a man of brilliant abilities, but of slender constitution. Oliver was the son of Hon. Green C. Bronson, of New York, well known as having held various important civil offices in that State, among which was that of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. From his ancestors William inherited wealth, and what was far better, vigorous and even brilliant mental abilities, but from his father, and especially from his mother, both of whom died young, he received a delicate physical organization, and was thus liable to be taken off suddenly by disease.

Owing to his delicate constitution, he was allowed to attend school but little, until he entered Lake Forest Academy last September, in accordance with the expressed wish of his parents, that when he was old enough he should be educated at Lake Forest. Here he took a prominent stand among the foremost and the best, displaying remarkable vigor and elasticity of mind. He was somewhat eccentric and peculiar, but genial and attractive, with a keen appreciation of wit and satire. He was much beloved by his classmates, and highly respected for his strict integrity, never having been known by those acquainted with him from infancy to have uttered a falsehood. But he has gone, while yet scarcely 15 years of age, and his remains are on their way to Greenwood Cemetery, that beautiful city of the dead.

—A Berlin woman has taken upon herself the task of improving the education of the cab-drivers of that capital. Twice a week she has good and useful books delivered to cabby, who reads them industriously in his spare moments. The mission is no light one, and in the distribution of books great care has to be exercised in giving the men books suited to their comprehension.

REAL ESTATE.

Warrantee deeds conveying city and suburban property within seven miles of the Court House, filed for record on Thursday, April 1:

North Wells st, 84¼ ft n of Hinsdale st, e f, 24x100 ft; March 10	$10,000
Asylum place, 198 ft w of Hurlbut st, s f, 48x124 ft; April 1	3,800
Chicago av, 76 ft e of Kingsbury st, n f, 24x130 ft; March 26	3,350
Paulina st, 143 ft s of Adams st, w f, 20x126½ ft, with house; March 31	9,000
South Park av, 172 ft n of Wahpansch av, w f, 36x165 ft; Oct. 29, 1869	2,700
Augusta st, 275 ft w of Western road, s f, 25x100 ft, with buildings; Feb. 9	900
First st, s e cor of Wood st, n f, 22x120½ ft, with buildings; March 21	1,400
Liberty st, 300 ft w of Jefferson st, s f, 20x73 ft; March 5	500
Liberty st, 300 ft w of Jefferson st, s f, 20x73 ft; March 5	500
Homan st, 142 ft e of Beers st, n f, 109x126½ ft; March 26	4,500
Hubbard st, e of Paulina st, n f, 26x100 ft; Feb. 6	900
West Van Buren st, 122 ft e of Robey st, s f, 48x125 ft; March 31	4,000
Diller st, 136 ft n of Hubbard st, e f, 25x119½ ft; April 1	3,000
Iowa st, w of Wood st, n f, 25x124 ft; April 1	450
Third st, 312 ft w of Rucker st, s f, 225x59 ft, with 29x100 ft on cor Noble st; March 11	3,260
Third st, bet Noble and Rucker sts, s f, 1,038x59 ft; March 11	11,729
Third st, n w cor of Rucker st, s f, 1,365x59 ft; March 26	30,000
NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.	
North Reuben st, s w cor of Sunnyside av, e f, 42x165 ft; March 31	800
North Reuben st, 92 ft s of Sunnyside av, e f, 50x165 ft; March 31	900
North Reuben st, 42 ft s of Sunnyside av, e f, 50x165 ft; March 31	800
Halsted st, s of Cornelia st, w f, 100x249 ft; March 1	2,000
SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.	
E 10 of S 19 of N 31¾ acres of W ½ S W ¼ Sec. 12, 38, 13, East; March 14	2,000
S ½ of W ½ of Lot 7 of Lurton Sub N W ¼ Sec 1, 38, 13 (1½ acres); March 26	1,000
Sixty-third st, 50 ft e of Stewart av, s f, 50x183 ft; March 21	800
WEST OF OLD CITY LIMITS.	
Washtenaw av, s w corner of Waubansia av, 5 acres; March 2	7,500

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, April 1.

The following summary of the report of the fourteen National Banks of Chicago, showing their condition at the close of business on March 24, includes all the items shown in the report, except "taxes" and "current expenses." These two items being neither assets nor outstanding liabilities, they are considered irrelevant:

SUMMARY OF THE STATEMENTS OF THE NATIONAL BANKS OF CHICAGO, SHOWING THEIR CONDITION ON THE 24TH DAY OF MARCH, 1870.

[illegible]

The foregoing statement reflects the anomalous condition of the money market, in the great increase of loans and deposits, as compared to the January statement. People have been afraid to use their money in the present unsettled condition of finances, and have kept increasing their deposits, as is shown by the increase of $3,996,344 in the aggregate deposits, as compared to three months ago. The banks have increased their loans $2,072,465, as compared with the January statement, and their cash on hand has increased $1,794,288; these two last items being about equal to the increase of deposits.

At the time of the last statement it was suggested that, as the Comptroller had usually selected Saturday as the day of the week for calling for a statement, the banks had generally got into the habit of keeping prepared on Saturday nights, about the time a call for a statement was expected. On this occasion the day specified was Thursday, and the result is that the banks generally are found running closer to their reserves than would probably have been shown had the day been Saturday (two of them, viz., the "First" and "Northwestern," even being a little short of their legal reserve). It will be seen that the banks are greatly expanded as compared to the January statement, and as the increase of loans is mainly for the purpose of carrying the enormous stock of grain in store here, the demand from other quarters being comparatively light, it will be seen that if there be any considerable increase in the demand from other departments of trade, money may suddenly become very stringent.

THE NORMAL SCHOOL.

More Investigation by a Couple of Committees—Testimony of Mr. O. L. Wheelock, Architect—What He Thinks of the Roof and Floors.

The Committee of Nine on the Court House Contract.

THE EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

The Board of Supervisors' Committee on Education and Building met at Supervisor Waite's office, yesterday morning, to hear testimony regarding the security of the Normal School floors and roof. There were present Supervisors Clark, Sanders, McCaffery, Dolton, Worthington, Waterman, Santer, and Roffnet. The following testimony was taken:

Mr. O. L. Wheelock, architect, examined: I visited the Normal School; I have been an architect twenty-four years; I gave the building a close examination; I examined the joists of the first floor; the joists are 3 by 12, 16 inches from centre to centre, and 21 feet long; there are places where the trimmers and headers should be coupled and spiked together; with that long span the posts should not be more than 12 inches from centre to centre, and they should have double headers and trimmers in all cases; the next floor is 3 by 60; [illegible]

[illegible]

THE COMMITTEE OF NINE.

[illegible]

RELIGIOUS.

Rev. Dr. Burns Accepts a Call to the Cote Street Church, Montreal—Congregational Commencement Exercises—New Church at Oakland.

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

[illegible]

The society is to be congratulated, everything considered, upon the success of "The Creation," and we must put down another white mark to its credit.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

This afternoon and evening, Mr. Emmet as Fritz at McVicker's.

"Frou-Frou" will be given this afternoon at the Museum, and this evening "Oliver Twist" will be revived.

"The Fifteenth Amendment," "Shoo Fly," and "Mazeppa," at the Dearborn, this afternoon and evening.

"Humpty Dumpty" sits on the wall for the last time this evening, at the Opera House.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

The following ticket, for officers of the Board of Trade, known as the "Opposition," was nominated at a large meeting at the Chamber of Commerce yesterday afternoon: President, S. H. McCrea (by acclamation); First Vice President, H. C. Ranney; Second Vice President, P. W. Dater; Directors, E. F. Lawrence, B. M. Ford, D. H. Denton, A. H. Pickering, and W. H. Goodnow; Committee on Arbitration, A. J. Latham, C. C. Moeller, T. J. Wright, Robert Warren, and J. F. Gillette; Committee on Appeals, W. A. Brainard, George H. Gibson, J. D. Cole, Jr., R. P. Murphy, and C. Hinckley.

The Logicians' Literary Society will meet this evening in Caledonian Hall and inaugurate the officers elected at the last meeting for the ensuing term. W. H. Warrington, President; J. E. Reynolds, J. H. Kingwill, Vice Presidents; C. H. Cushing, Recording Secretary; H. J. Frank, Corresponding Secretary; C. H. Lyon, Treasurer. There will be the usual debate, and measures will be taken to increase the interest in the literary exercises.

At a Meeting of the Society of Expressmen, held last evening in Fenian Hall, [illegible]

[illegible]

The Zeta Psi Club will meet at their new hall, No. 11 Pratt's Power Building, this evening, at 8 o'clock. All members are invited to be present.

THE PACIFIC MAIL CORNER.

Bearing Panama—Where the Bulls Worried and Tossed the Bears—Getting a Monopoly of the Trade of the Orient—Splendid Speculation for Somebody.

From the New York Sun, March 31.

The chief topic of conversation in Wall street, yesterday, was the sharp rise of Pacific Mail. For some weeks past it has been known that the old combination who operated in this stock during last autumn, under the inspiration of Commodore Garrison, had determined to retrieve their losses by bearing the price to 25 or below, when they hoped to obtain control of the company by cautious purchases. [illegible]

[illegible]

Gentlemen's Fashions.

[illegible]

At Gold Prices.

BASE BALL MATTERS.

A Novel Match for the Chicago Club in Prospective—Amended Rules and Regulations Governing the Game.

Club Items from Abroad.

It is proposed to introduce a little fun into the practice games of the Chicago Club, and with this view a novel match game is being talked of, which, if it takes place, is liable to result in the defeat of our professional club by a bevy of the poorest players to be picked up anywhere. The plan is to match a nine, composed of people who have never played base ball, against the professionals, with the conditions that the latter shall throw and catch with the left hand, with the exception of Pinkham, who, being left-handed, must pitch with his right hand; they must strike with the small end of the bat, while the muffins are to be allowed a "barn door" bat if they please, and are to throw, catch, run, etc., in defiance of all settled rules. With these slight advantages it is confidently hoped that the professionals will be severely beaten. The muffin nine has not yet been selected, but will be soon announced.

CRAVER.

Several of the Eastern papers have insisted upon connecting Craver with the Haymakers of Lansingburgh for the season of 1870, whereas the fact is, as previously announced, that he will positively catch for the Chicago Club. Tom Foley on yesterday received notification that Craver had signed the contract and accepted a pecuniary inducement thereupon, and that he would start for Chicago forthwith. Craver is not one of the "revolving" kind, and there is no doubt of his sticking to his agreement. Both Craver and Pinkham are expected to reach Chicago on Monday next.

NEW RULES AND INSTRUCTIONS.

The last issue of the New York *Clipper* contains the following important rules and regulations governing the game of base ball:

RULES FOR UMPIRES.

First. Avoid hesitation in rendering a decision. When an umpire hesitates in deciding upon a disputed point, though his action may be dictated by an honest effort to be impartial, not only will the crowd of spectators think otherwise, but he will find that some extra appeal or outside remark will have its effect in biasing his opinion, and before he is aware of it he will have given a wrong decision based on some *ex parte* statement elicited by his hesitation. By deciding promptly he satisfies all that his decision has been given honestly, even if it be incorrect.

[illegible]

THE PROPOSED TOURNAMENT.

[illegible]

A STATEMENT.

[illegible]

REDUCTION OF TAXATION.

[illegible]

Theodore Tilton to the American People, Greeting.

[illegible]

legibly, and forward the same to me by mail, postage paid—a trifling cost which you will not begrudge to a good cause. Anybody sending in one envelope all the names in a family, a village, or association, will render a helpful service. Three thousand American newspapers will oblige a brother editor by generously printing this card in their columns. The purpose of this registration is to know to whom to send important documents. Friends of the cause are urged to respond so simultaneously that their letters shall fly hither like a snow-storm. Sign at once. And the day will come when your children and children's children will be proud of the record. Fraternally,

THEODORE TILTON,
Editor of the *Independent*,
Box 2787, New York City.

INDIANA.

County Buildings Burned—Comments on Voorhees' Speech—Correction.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 1.—The Court House and county offices at Crawfordsville were destroyed by fire to-day.

John C. Greenwalt has been appointed Adjutant General, *vice* General Veatch resigned.

Voorhees' speech has fallen dead, and in less than a month it will be entirely forgotten.

It was the claims of the State for expenses in furnishing and enrolling the militia to aid in suppressing the rebellion that were recently allowed at Washington, instead of the Morgan raid claims, inadvertently telegraphed last night.

A young man named George Perdue committed suicide this evening. He had married his wife out of a house of ill-fame. She became tired of married life, and returned to her former haunts. He became despondent, and ended his life in consequence.

The Ohio Valley Conference of the Unitarian and other Christian Churches will meet at the Academy of Music on Monday.

Judge Ray, of the Supreme Court, filed an opinion, this morning, involving the legality of the organization of the Kankakee Valley Draining Company. The Court declare the corporation void on account of a defective description of the purpose of their organization.

A Man Carried Over the Falls Near Fort Wayne and Drowned.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., April 1.—Early this morning, Charles Connelly, while attempting to row across the St. Joe River, near here, was caught in the current and carried over the dam. Before assistance could be rendered he was drowned. He was a man of about 26 years of age, formerly of Indianapolis, where he has friends residing. Up to this time the efforts to recover his body have proved futile.

It still continues to rain here, with but slight interruptions.

VIRGINIA.

Hostilities Renewed at Richmond—The Matter to be Carried to the Supreme Court.

RICHMOND, April 1.—The injunction granted yesterday morning was issued in the afternoon to Mayor Ellyson, the City Council and the police, but they went on with the city affairs as usual. Mayor Chahoon issued a proclamation, last evening, saying that his police force will promptly be reorganized, and requesting persons appointed by Mayor Ellyson to retire peacefully to their homes, in order that no further breach of the peace may occur. It is supposed when Ellyson holds court to-day, the United States authorities will arrest him, which is the manner in which counsel hope, by *habeas corpus*, to get the matter before the Supreme Court. Ellyson's police still have the control of the city.

RICHMOND, April 1.—The city is quiet to-day. Both Mayors exercised their functions without interference from the Federal authorities.

Two sets of police are on the streets to-night. Ellyson's men, mistaking their instructions, gave up the Second Station House this morning. Chahoon made two ineffectual demands for the Hall.

RICHMOND, April 1.—Judge Welford, of the State Court, has, at the instance of Ellison, this evening granted a *mandamus* and issued an injunction restraining Cahoon from executing the duties of Mayor.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Peabody Tomb Burglarized—The State Billiard Championship.

SALEM, Mass., April 1.—The Peabody tomb was entered by burglars on Wednesday night, who stole the silver plate and handles from the casket. The thieves have been arrested and the plunder recovered.

BOSTON, April 1.—Frank Denison, of Springfield, won the billiard championship of Massachusetts, last night, by defeating R. B. Williams.

[illegible]

VERMONT.

Mysterious Fenian Movements—Boxes, Casks, Etc., Being Hauled to the Frontier.

[illegible]

LOUISIANA.

Revenue Decision—Murders in Washita Parish.

[illegible]

PENNSYLVANIA.

A Philadelphia Officer Resisted, and One of the Mob Killed.

[illegible]

MISSISSIPPI.

Classification of Senators—Registration of Voters Under the Amendment.

[illegible]

WISCONSIN.

Republican Nominations at Janesville.

[illegible]

The Des Moines Rapids Improvement.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

[illegible]

J. H. WILSON,
Lieut. Col. and Bvt. Maj. Gen. U. S. A.
KEOKUK, Iowa, March 31, 1870.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Iowa.

[illegible]

Ohio.

[illegible]

Pennsylvania.

[illegible]

Shooting Case at Tuscaloosa, Ala.

[illegible]

The Avondale Mine.

[illegible]

Carriage Demolished and One of its Occupants Killed.

[illegible]

Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

[illegible]

FOREIGN.

Debate on the Irish Measures in the British Parliament.

Increase of Popular Discontent in Ireland.

Ministerial Crisis in Italy.

The Œcumenical Council.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, April 1.—The Commons, to-day, in committee considered the Irish Force Bill as returned from the House of Lords, with amendments, and engaged in a protracted debate, mainly on the technical and legal features of the coercive clause. Messrs. Ball and Disraeli accused Gladstone of introducing amendments which altered the principle on which the bill was based.

Gladstone warmly resented the charge, and argued the entire coherency of the modifications he had suggested. Gladstone moved that all amendments made in the Lords, save one, be agreed to. The motion was carried.

The consideration of the Irish Land Bill was resumed.

The Solicitor General for Ireland and Mr. Ball discussed the technicalities of the bill.

Mr. Fawcett moved to resolve that the House, approving the plan of unsectarian and undenominational teaching in Ireland, is in favor of remodelling Trinity College so as to remove religious disabilities, and supported his resolve with cogent arguments.

Mr. Plunkett, as member for the Trinity College, followed angrily, reprobating interference with that institution. He predicted that the adoption of this resolve would produce results affecting not that college alone but all the educational establishments of Ireland.

Mr. Gladstone reminded the gentleman that the abolition of university tests was one of the proposed measures of the session, and in the present discussion that fact must be kept in view. He referred to the imputation of the ultramontane tendencies in the ministry, and pronounced it absurd. He deplored the necessity of introducing a measure tending to convulse the country, but denied emphatically that the trust confided by the people to the Whig party would be abandoned. His duty was unmistakable. If assured that the government was on a wrong course, he would acknowledge it, but feeling that he was right, he must stand where he stood.

Mr. Beresford Hope urged Mr. Fawcett to withdraw his resolve.

Mr. Ball spoke in support of the resolves.

Without action the house adjourned.

In the Lords, this evening, the Irish Force bill was again received from the House of Commons, with all the Lords' amendments concurred in save one.

Without action on the bill, they adjourned.

The *Examiner* finds, in the disconnected and contradictory discussions on Irish affairs, in the House of Commons, proofs of the wisdom of the American system, which leaves local affairs to local legislation.

The Atlantic Cable Company, after considering the proposed bill for consolidation of the Anglo-American with the French Trans-Atlantic Cable Company, have given it their approval.

LONDON, March 31.—The *Times* says the income of the Government last year exceeded the expenditures by £3,000,000.

The House of Lords has rejected the claim of Mr. Howard to the Wicklow Peerage.

LONDON, April 1.—The House took up the Irish Land bill in committee. Successive amendments modifying the Ulster custom were considered and rejected. Gladstone, to meet the objection to locate tenure resembling that of Ulster. A stirring debate followed on the motion, which was regarded as a departure from the rules of parliamentary order. Without further progress on the bill, the House adjourned.

The four-oared boat race, between the Renforth Tyne crew and the St. Johns, New Brunswick, Paris crew, is definitely fixed to come off at the close of July, on the St. Lawrence River, near Montreal. The Tyne crew agree to row without a coxswain, the New Brunswick crew adopting the same American custom.

LONDON, April 1.—Popular discontent in Ireland seems increasing. The evening papers of this city publish a long list of outrages recently committed there. Yesterday the Protestant Church at Buttevant, Cork County, was entered by evil disposed persons, the walls and furniture defaced, and the building itself nearly destroyed.

A Dublin correspondent of the *Evening Post* says that emigration from Ireland to the United States [illegible]

[illegible]

FRANCE.

[illegible]

SPAIN.

[illegible]

ITALY.

[illegible]

PRUSSIA.

[illegible]

WEST INDIES.

[illegible]

PACIFIC COAST.

A Philanthropic Measure—Respect to the Memory of Thomas—A Hawaiian Subsidy.

[illegible]

OHIO.

Railroad Consolidation and Reorganization—Cincinnati City Politics.

[illegible]

$7,000 to the Ætna and Buckeye Insurance Companies.

CINCINNATI, April 1.—A large and enthusiastic meeting of colored men was held to-night. A number of speeches were made. The tone of the speakers generally favored supporting the Republican city ticket, though they were unwilling to pledge themselves. The general sentiment was in favor of independence in ward officers, and in favor of the Bible in schools. A number of speakers declared against high tariff, and were applauded. They passed resolutions of respect to the memory of General Thomas.

The political contest is waxing warm, though no Mayor is to be elected. Seldom, if ever, has there been so much interest in a city election.

The Colored People's Jubilee.

SPRINGFIELD, April 1.—Our colored citizens will have a grand jubilee in the Representative Hall some time next week. Governor Palmer has consented to address them on the occasion.

JACKSONVILLE, April 1.—At a meeting of the colored citizens of Morgan County, held here to-night, it was resolved to hold a grand celebration in honor of the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment at Strawn's Opera House, in this city, on Tuesday evening, the 12th of April.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 1.—The colored people of this city will celebrate the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment, on the 7th of April. Senator Morton has been invited to deliver the address.

PHILADELPHIA, April 1.—The colored citizens have decorated their houses with the national colors in honor of the Fifteenth Amendment. Cannons were firing all day yesterday. Senator Revels has been invited to attend the great celebration a fortnight hence.

BALTIMORE, April 1.—The registration of negroes under the Fifteenth Amendment commenced, to-day, in Towsontown, prior to the town election of Monday next.

A bill complying with the requirements of the amendment has passed the House of Delegates, and will probably pass the Senate to-morrow.

BOSTON, April 1.—The adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment will be celebrated on the 14th of April, the anniversary of Lincoln's assassination.

MAINE.

Fast Day Appointed—Navigation on the Penobscot.

AUGUSTA, Me., April 1.—The Governor has appointed April 14 fast-day.

The ice is breaking up in the Penobscot. Navigation will open soon.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Why be Troubled with Coughs, colds, hoarseness, or indeed any pulmonary or bronchial complaint, when a remedy so safe, thorough, and easily obtainable as Dr. Jayne's Expectorant can be had? Those who have contracted severe colds may save their lungs from the dangerous irritation which frequently brings about consumption, by promptly resorting to the Expectorant; and anyone threatened with throat disease will find this remedy equally effectual in affording relief from obstructing phlegm, and healing the inflamed parts. Sold everywhere.

Dr. Munroe, of Louisville, Ky., has just discovered a rheumatic compound, which is warranted to cure, or money refunded. For sale at retail by leading druggists throughout the city, and wholesale at Fuller, Finch & Fuller's. Full description on first page.

Pimples Removed and the Skin made smooth by using Juniper Tar Soap, manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & CO., New York.

Paper Hangings and Window shades, latest styles. Paints, oils, glass and brushes, at F. E. Rigby's, 89 Randolph street.

AMUSEMENTS.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.

The Late Mr. Bradbury's Charming Cantata of

ESTHER,

THE BEAUTIFUL QUEEN.

WILL BE GIVEN AT

Crosby's Opera House,

APRIL 11, 12, 14, 15,

With every accessory required to render it in the most perfect manner, both as to music and action; the solo parts sustained by leading first-class talent; the chorus composed of about two hundred carefully selected and well-trained singers, mostly from our Church Choirs and the Oratorio Society; the Orchestra formed of about thirty pieces, including a Grand Piano and ten Burdett Organs; Mr. E. M. Foote being general Director, Mr. J. A. Butterfield, Director of the Orchestra, and Dr. C. E. Blackall, General Manager. The proceeds of the entertainment to go to the

News Boys' & Boot Blacks' Home.

Admission, with Reserved Seat, $1.

Parties residing out of town can secure seats in advance by sending the price to the Manager, No. 7 Custom House-place, Chicago, and enclosing stamp for return postage on the tickets ordered.

The sale of Seats will commence on MONDAY morning, April 4, at the Opera House Box Office. Tickets will be good only for the evening marked on them.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.

C. D. HESS & CO. ... Lessees and Managers

TWO PERFORMANCES THIS DAY,

SATURDAY, April 2, 1870.

MATINEE Opens at 1; begins at 2, over at 4 o'clock.

LAST APPEARANCE OF THE

FOX PANTOMIME COMPANY

AND

HUNGARIAN KIRALFY TROUPE,

IN COMBINATION.

EVENING Opens at 7½; begins at 8, over at 11 o'clock.

G. L. FOX'S PANTOMIME OF

HUMPTY-DUMPTY, and HICKORY-DICCORY DOCK.

[illegible]

Monday, April 4—PAREPA-ROSA ENGLISH OPERA.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.

CONCORDIA MÆNNERCHOR.

GRAND OPERA.

THE MAGIC FLUTE,

By W. A. MOZART.

Crosby's Opera House.

APRIL 4, 5, and 8, 1870.

SATURDAY, APRIL 9

GRAND MATINEE.

[illegible]

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION

Of the talented young Comedian, Jos. K.

EMMET,

Who will appear EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE,

In his great specialty of

THE GERMAN EMIGRANT,

In CHARLES GAYLER'S triumphantly successful Drama of

FRITZ, Our Cousin German,

Introducing MR. EMMET in his

CHARMING CHARACTER MELANGE,

Songs, Dances, and Solos.

EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE.

DEARBORN THEATRE.

MANNING'S MINSTRELS.

[illegible]

AIKEN'S MUSEUM.

FRANK E. AIKEN ... Proprietor and Manager

[illegible]

FROU FROU! FROU FROU!

OLIVER TWIST!

[illegible]

AMATEUR ORCHESTRA.

[illegible]

GREAT CONCERT.

[illegible]

ANTON STAMM.

AUCTION SALES.

By EDW. F. THOMAS & CO.

Auction Sale of Splendid Furniture,

[illegible]

EDW. F. THOMAS & CO., Auctioneers.

IN NEW YORK.

ALLEN B. MINER, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

[illegible]

THE SALE OF THE SEASON.

[illegible]

Monday, April 18,

[illegible]

J. P. BEAUMONT,

[illegible]

GEMS BY THE OLD MASTERS.

[illegible]

ART CIRCLES OF MODERN EUROPE.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

LARGE STOCK

Yankee Notions, Suspenders, Pocket Cutlery, Razors, Soaps, Meerschaum Pipes, etc.,

AT AUCTION,

On Monday, April 4, at 10 o'clock, a. m.,

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

At their Salesrooms, 5, 7, 9, and 11 Randolph-st.

CATALOGUES READY MORNING OF SALE.

NO. 299 MICHIGAN-AV.,

Entire Household Goods, Elegant Parlor and Chamber Sets, Mirrors, Table Linen, Kitchen Furniture, etc.,

AT AUCTION,

On Tuesday, April 5, at 10 o'clock, a. m.,

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

At Dwelling, No. 299 Michigan-av.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

Three-Story and Basement Brick House, Brick Barn, and Lot 25x170 ft., No. 531 Wabash-av.,

AT AUCTION,

On Tuesday Afternoon, April 5, at 3 o'clock,

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

AT THEIR SALESROOMS,

Nos. 5, 7, 9 & 11 Randolph-st.

[illegible]

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

TRADE SALE.

BOOTS, SHOES, BALMORALS, AND HATS, AT AUCTION,

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

On Tuesday, April 5, at 9½ o'clock.

TRADE SALE

OF

DRY GOODS,

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

A DESIRABLE LINE OF

All-Wool Cloths, Cassimeres, Ladies' Shirts and Balmorals, Hosiery, Brown and White Muslins, Standard Brands Prints, Flannels, Negligee Shirts, Dress Goods, Silks, Jeans, &c.,

AT AUCTION,

BY WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

[illegible]

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Regular Saturday's Sale.

Entire Furniture of a Dwelling House, Parlor and Chamber Sets, Carpets, Piano Forte, Billiard Table, &c.,

[illegible]

By G. P. GORE & CO.

AT AUCTION.

22, 24 & 26 Randolph-st.

REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE

Of Household Furniture,

[illegible]

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

BY GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

22, 24, and 26 Randolph-st.,

ON TUESDAY, APRIL 5, AT 9½ A. M.,

Assignee's Sale of the entire stock of a large retail dealer in

Dry Goods, Custom-made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Furnishing Goods, Ladies' Cloaks, Sewing Silks, Hosiery, Notions, &c.

Per order of Assignee,

J. S. HUNT.

Also, a beautiful line of

BLACK AND COLORED ALPACAS, ITALIAN CHIEFS, EDGINGS, INSERTIONS, &c.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALES.

On the 9th April next, at 11 o'clock a. m.

There will be sold for Cash,

AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

AT BAIERLE'S BREWERY, corner Market and [illegible]

[illegible]

On the 23d April, at 11 o'clock a. m.,

[illegible]

The Distillery and Rectifying Establishment

[illegible]

WILLIAM S. GALSEN,
JOHN BUHRLER,
Trustees.

CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE.

ON SATURDAY, APRIL 2, AT 10 O'CLOCK, A. M.

At the elegant billiard parlors, No. 199 South Clark-st., there will be sold,

Three Billiard Tables, Bar and Counters, Stock in Trade, Elegant Carpets, Chairs, Stoves, Oil Cloths, Crockery and Glass Ware, Show-case, &c.

GEO. A. HARTMAN, Constable and Auctioneer.

By B. T. LEE.

The ENTIRE STOCK OF GROCERIES, Fixtures, Wagon, Harness, &c., at Store 211 West Randolph-st., on Saturday, at 9½ o'clock a. m.

B. T. LEE, Auctioneer.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

[illegible]

TO RENT—HOUSES.

[illegible]

TO RENT—STORES.

[illegible]

TO RENT—ROOMS.

[illegible]

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

LOST AND FOUND.

[illegible]

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE.

[illegible]

HELP WANTED—MALES.

Miscellaneous.

[illegible]

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

[illegible]

Trades.

[illegible]

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

Miscellaneous.

[illegible]

Seamstresses, &c.

[illegible]

Domestics.

[illegible]

WANTED—TO RENT.

[illegible]

AGENTS WANTED.

[illegible]

PARTNERS WANTED.

[illegible]

MACHINERY.

[illegible]

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

[illegible]

FOR SALE.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

[illegible]

Trades.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Miscellaneous.

[illegible]

Seamstresses, &c.

[illegible]

Domestics.

[illegible]

BUSINESS CHANCES.

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

[illegible]

FINANCIAL.

[illegible]

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

[illegible]

BOARDING AND LODGING.

[illegible]

BOARD WANTED.

[illegible]

PERSONAL.

[illegible]

INSTRUCTION.

[illegible]

DRY GOODS.

SIMPSON, NORWELL & CO.

WILL OPEN

Monday, April 4,

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT

OF

Black Silks,

Colored Silks,

Checked Silks,

Striped Silks,

Japanese Silks,

IN PLAIN COLORS,

CHECKS AND STRIPES

AT EXTRAORDINARY

LOW PRICES,

To which they invite special attention.

111 LAKE-ST.

MRS. M. C. HARGIN

Has decided to continue her business at 69 Michigan-av., and will sell out her entire stock of Silks, Laces, Trimmings, Sash, and other ribbons, and Fancy Goods at cost prices, and GOLD BASIS. She will be happy to see any persons wishing her goods or work.

Mrs. Hargin will be receiving goods from New York and Paris.

BOARD OF TRADE ELECTION.

BOARD OF TRADE.

The annual election for officers of the Board of Trade will be held at the Exchange Hall

On Monday, April 4.

Polls open from 10 o'clock a. m. to 4 o'clock p. m.
The following officers are to be elected:
A President for one year.
A First Vice President for one year.
A Second Vice President for one year.
Five Directors for two years.
Five members of the Committee of Arbitration for two years.
Five members of the Committee of Appeals for two years.

The annual meeting of the Board will be held in the evening of the same day, at 7½ o'clock.

By order of the Board.

CHAS. RANDOLPH, Secretary.

Chicago, April 1, 1870.

BOARD OF TRADE.

Independent Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT,
JULIAN S. RUMSEY.
FIRST VICE PRESIDENT,
H. F. MURPHEY.
SECOND VICE PRESIDENT,
S. T. WEBSTER.
FOR DIRECTORS,
E. F. Lawrence, D. H. Denton,
W. H. Goodnow, A. H. Pickering,
J. J. Richards.
FOR COMMITTEE OF ARBITRATION,
M. S. Bacon, J. F. Gillette,
Alex. Nesbitt, J. B. Hall,
J. Wade.
FOR COMMITTEE OF APPEALS,
W. N. Brainard, M. S. Nichols,
G. H. Gibson, Geo. W. Higgins,
Asa Dow.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Railroad Gazette

FOR APRIL 2,

Now Out, with the following

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

THE DETROIT RIVER TUNNEL—(Illustrated).
EDITORIAL:
[illegible]
SELECTIONS:
[illegible]
CHICAGO RAILWAY NEWS:
[illegible]
CONTRIBUTIONS:
[illegible]
GENERAL RAILROAD NEWS:
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SILK HATS

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We are, this Season, paying special attention to this very important article of Head Dress, and are showing very elegant Hats, both as to style and quality.

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JOHN GRAHAM, Agent,
[illegible]

S. T. WEBSTER, General Agent, 14 Chamber of Commerce, Chicago.

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Go to 37 Clark-st.

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FIRST CLASS (including meals and berths on steamer between Peoria and St. Louis) [illegible]

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Sole Manufacturers of Wilson's Patent Oil Cans.

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Masonic.

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JOHN WHITLEY, Recorder.

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Crockery

133 and 13

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